Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE & CO. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 88 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
17th April ..	Manora ..	7902
24th „ ..	Colaba ..	6019 Cargo only
1st May ..	Varsilva ..	6 [illegible]
8th „ ..	Margna ..	8,258
15th „ ..	Morea ..	10890

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May ..	Naldera ..	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
24th April ..	Dumra ..	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
19th April ..	Lima ..	Karachi steaming
15th „ ..	Dhala ..	Karachi steaming
15th „ ..	Ob.ia ..	Basra
15th „ ..	Purnea ..	Basrah

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag ges P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Ganna Maru	Y. Ishii	8441	3rd April	12th April
Tokiwa Maru	S. Akiyoshi	3359	30th March	12th April
Fukkai Maru	S. Kura	3850	3rd April	14th April
Kamiya Maru	....	8596	11th April	24th April
England Maru	T. Imai	5865	15th April	22nd April
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5891	12th April	23rd April
Shinsei Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	26th April	10th May
Yoshino Maru	K. Shinohara	3161	1st May	17th May
Shinsei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4360	4th May	15th May
(Matson Line) Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—[illegible] Vessels, Gross Tonnage [illegible].
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
[illegible] Maru ..	S. Yano	25th Mar	12th April	Japan
Kokuka Maru	N. Wakia- saka	17th April	29th April	„
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th April	24th April	„
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st April	2nd May	„
Burma Maru	T. Take- shita	5th May	15th May	„

For Freight apply to:—
[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] Manager.
Fort Bombay.
Allice Buildings, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

14th April 1920.
8th June 1920. (Approximate).

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on threes or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND.	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Sobere	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Penang	Ylolo
Hongkow	Peking	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sums accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOM[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—Bank S[illegible]

SUB-BRANCHE[illegible]
BYCULLA—Opposite Par[illegible]
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman
SANDHURST ROAD—Cor[illegible]
dhurst Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor s survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,599	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Gujrat	Lyallpur	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened & interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for [illegible] months or shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants [illegible] terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., [illegible] stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	80,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Bataria, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Suma ra, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

[illegible] ABBAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 36,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF SOUTH [illegible], LIMITED.
[illegible] in the Transvaal.)
[illegible] are incorporated.
Africa, Ltd., The [illegible] National Bank [illegible] Ltd.

[illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
[illegible] ACCOUNTS.
[illegible] Deposits on the

[illegible] per annum [illegible] per annum [illegible] of this [illegible] provided [illegible] months [illegible] of the [illegible] receipts [illegible] of the [illegible] receipts [illegible] of the [illegible] receipts

REPUTATION

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BUT MUST BE EARNED

THE

New Water Proof Over Coats

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Rs 5/—To 10/—Each

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A big smoking value at an exceptionally low Cost.

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Caution.—Beware of imitations

Cigarettes of Indian manufacture, and sold under similar name.

Sole Proprietors:

H. Vafiadis & Co.,

7A, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

No 25

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th April, 1920, giving data for the proceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Ambala. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi, but is in excess at Lahore. Temperature is below normal throughout, the deficiency being considerable in the North Punjab and at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad, but is locally in defect elsewhere. Temperature is below normal throughout the 24 hours, the deficiency in the minimum ranging from 9 degrees to 12 degrees.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud is present in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in upper Sind. Day temperature is below normal except in lower Sind; night temperature is below the average throughout, the deficiency ranging up to 15 degrees at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in north Gujarat and at Indore, but is above normal in Cutch. Day temperature is below the average in Central India West and in south of Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is lower than usual except locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Berar, but is in excess in the southeastern districts. Temperature is in slight or moderate defect both by day and night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Night temperature continues below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity continues below normal in the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad. Day temperature is below the average in Hyderabad; night temperature is lower than usual except in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the Carnatic and on the north Madras coast, Masulipatam reporting 1.45" and Coimbatore 0.55". Elsewhere weather has been dry. Temperature continues very low for the time of the year both day and night to the north of latitude 20 degrees N.

A few thunderstorms are likely in Hyderabad and the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th April, 1920.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in Kashmir. Light local rain has also fallen in the east of the Central Provinces. Chief amounts are:—Srinagar, Sonamarg, Tinnevelly half an inch. Temperature is below normal over the greater part of northern and Central India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON MONDAY, THE 12th APL., 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 h.s.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Deficiture, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Sea)	76.7	66.0	67	..	9.91	—0.34
Jask	86.1	66.2	88	..	6.97	+2.99
Muskat	88.9	76.8	40	..	0.82	—2.86
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.3	82.0	34	..	1.98	+0.85
Rawalpindi	81.5	52.0	49	..	8.47	—0.68
Lahore	88.6	54.3	43	..	3.33	—0.28
Hissar	91.9	57.0	38	..	1.70	—0.17
Ambala	90.6	58.0	24	..	4.39	—1.10
Delhi	90.0	68.0	18	..	2.32	—0.74
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.7	64.1	24	..	2.10	+0.25
Manipuri	90.6	59.2	24	..	1.63	—0.68
Jhansi	91.1	61.2	23	..	0.94	—0.88
Cawnpore	95.4	62.9	31	..	1.46	—0.75
Allahabad	97.1	62.6	26	..	1.04	—1.23
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	98.7	59.2	36	..	0.78	—0.36
Karachi	83.7	71.8	82	..	0.45	—1.08
Ajmer	91.2	57.4	39	..	2.64	+1.27
Jaipur	93.1	59.8	12	..	2.71	+1.13
Kotah	95.6	65.2	20	..	2.02	+0.74
Mount Abu	78.4	63.2	15	..	0.78	—0.41
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.4	66.1	66	..	0.12	—0.36
Dwarka	86.7	75.7	75	..	1.07	+0.30
Veraval	97.3	68.9	42	0.02	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	98.1	61.9	27	..	2.10	+1.02
Bhavnagar Para	99.4	66.4	16	..	3.68	+3.16
Surat	101.8	65.3	34	..	4.06	+2.35
Ahmedabad	104.0	67.9	16	..	1.30	+0.22
Deesa	100.8	61.0	20	..	0.06	—0.46
Neemuch	93.9	61.6	52	..	3.31	+2.45
Indore	95.3	59.9	25	..	4.94	+3.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.7	64.5	43	..	1.32	—1.61
Saugor	93.4	67.6	7	..	0.69	—1.94
Hoshangabad	98.9	67.4	29	..	3.68	+1.77
Khandwa	101.8	67.8	24	..	6.64	+5.20
Akola	103.3	78.9	41	..	1.71	—0.40
Amraoti	102.2	76.3	48	..	3.13	+0.98
Nagpur	97.8	71.8	59	..	2.02	—0.33
Chanda	103.9	76.4	68	0.02	1.39	—1.75
Raipur	94.9	72.2	86	..	1.37	—1.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.6	75.4	62	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri	89.3	76.3	70	..	0.73	—0.25
Marmugoa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	89.8	77.0	80	..	3.11	+1.06
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.5	67.2	19	..	1.82	+0.71
Ahmednagar	99.5	70.5	16	..	4.13	+2.48
Poona	100.0	65.4	24	..	2.53	+1.16
Sholapur	104.2	73.7	6	..	2.79	+0.98
Bijapur	102.7	73.6	32	..	2.49	+0.85
Belgaum	98.5	66.9	44	..	2.84	+0.31
Aurangabad	100.0	77.4	7	..	3.14	+1.49
Nizamabad (Indr)	107.1	78.3	46	..	2.04	+0.01
Hyderabad	101.3	76.9	69	0.04	9.19	+6.75
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.7	78.7	69	..	9.21	+5.63
Calicut	94.0	79.0	76	..	19.47	+12.16
Cochin	93.0	8.0	70	..	21.57	+9.24
Colombo	87.5	74.2	83	0.38	30.47	+0.07
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	76.2	75	..	11.78	+4.69
Bellary	105.5	80 2	34	..	6.31	+3.68
Cuddapah	105.2	79.4	43	..	9.68	+4.57
Madras	94.4	76.6	70	..	26.04	+5.96
Bangalore	96.4	71.6	62	..	7.29	+3.03
Coimbatore	98.5	75.5	61	..	6.51	+0.28
Trichinopoly	102.1	80.0	65	..	21.96	+12.52
Negapatam	90.0	79.4	80	..	58.55	+33.18

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 12th April, 1920 was 30.040 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to enable it to agree with the standard barometer reduced to tide level.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRESS

Telegraphic Address:— "CHRONICLE."

Telephone:— No. 2337.

Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

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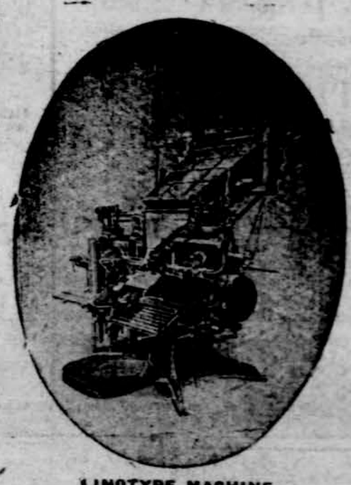

LINOTYPE MACHINE, MODEL No. 4.

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MONOTYPE CASTING MACHINE, FRONT VIEW.

Latest and Best Machinery . . . . . .

Best selection of New Types. . . . . .

Best Kind of Work Turned Out . . . .

WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

For Quotations—Apply to the General Manager.

J. F. T.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay mean time. Depth of water in all Prince's Docks:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	12	m 4 24	23 3	12	m 10 40	19 6
		5 42a	24 4			
Tues.	13	m 5 56	23 2	13	m 1 2	21 0
		7 12a	24 7		0 16a	19 9
Wed.	14	m 7 26	23 9	14	m 2 1	20 1
		8 18a	25 3		1 41a	19 4
Thu.	15	m 8 36	24 11	15	m 2 42	18 11
		9 6a	26 1		2 40a	18 5
Fri	16	m 9 33	26 2	16	m 3 21	17 11
		10 26a	27 8		3 39a	16 5
Sat.	17	m 10 20	27 6	17	m 4 58	16 5
		11 2a	28 3		4 14	17 4
Sun.	18	m 11 2	28 7	18	m 4 34	15 3
		11 2a	28 3		4 56a	16 11

April 12 (Monday) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset. 6h. 55m.
" 13 (Tuesday) " 6h. 24m. " 6h. 55m.
" 14 (Wednesday) " 6h. 23m. " 6h. 56m.
" 15 (Thursday) " 6h. 22m. " 6h. 56m.
" 16 (Friday) " 6h. 21m. " 6h. 56m.
" 17 (Saturday) " 6h. 21m " 6h. 56m.
" 18 (Sunday) " 6h. 20m " 6h. 57m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 19th April. 2d. 6h. 24m. p.m.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO.,

Goldsmiths and Jewellers,

249-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi."

TELE. No. 949.

[illegible] of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.807 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.2 "
Dew Point	71.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.738 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6 "
Minimum temperature of Air	74.0 "
Rainfall	0.00 "

THE TALK OF THE TOWN,

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

at 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

MUFFUSSIL ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

CONSUMPTION

3RD STAGE.

Writes 22nd March:—

"The Doctors say my lungs are apparently clear of disease. The Divisional Laboratory however on a *third* examination of sputum found slight traces of Tubercle Bacilli."

N. B.—So wonderful is my medicine that it takes even experts three efforts to find a few germs.

BEDRIDDEN FOR 2½ MONTHS after one month's treatment. 29th March.

"I am glad, and thankful to you and our Heavenly Father to say that she is getting on nicely. She moves about a bit and even sits at her piano for an hour or so daily since last week."

FREE INTERVIEWS

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.,

ORIENT HOTEL.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 9 to 11-0 a.m.

Other days by appointment only.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating salary to Box No. 383, Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A NURSE for a Parsi child, kind and good natured, Apply to Box No. 381, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
133

WANTED—A qualified VETERINARY SURGEON. Pay upto Rs. 100. Apply with commencing salary to the undersigned with record of past services and copies of testimonials before the 20th April. N. K. AMBEGAOKAR, Dewan, Bansda State.
125

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

DRAUGHTSMEN—2 experienced wanted for Blantyre, Africa, £12 sterling monthly, 3 years agreement; free passage, quarters and medical attendance. Apply with copies of Credentials, Post Box, No. 79, Bombay.
70

WANTED—A Captain and a Chief Officer for Steamer. Chief Officer with Captain's Certificate preferred. Sober and experienced men need only apply with copies of Certificates, stating salary required to Box No. 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
43

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.—Two good and experienced men wanted for Persian Railway Survey Staff. Rs. 200/250 per mensem with messing. Apply F. GROVE, C/o Shaw Wallace & Co., after 11 a.m.
104

WANTED—A good ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN to work for about 2 hours a day. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 366 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
52

DRAUGHTSMEN.—A few good draughtsmen wanted with some knowledge of Survey preferred for Persian Railway Survey Rs. 200/250 per mensem with messing. Apply F. GROVE C/o, Shaw Wallace and Co., after 11 a.m.
105

WANTED.

WANTED ON HIRE—GODOWNS, Mill locality, suitable for stocking Machinery. Apply immediately to B. G. DESSAI, Architect, 91, Medows Street, with particulars.
64

WANTED—A second-hand Safe measuring about 26 by 28 inches. Apply stating lowest price wanted to Messrs. A. M. SODDER & CO., Forbes Street, Fort.
127

WANTED TO PURCHASE—One STEAM ENGINE of 20 N. H.-P. with boiler, compound preferred. Apply Box No. 378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
117

FOR SALE.

ON VIEW.—BONA FIDE SALE of Mr. W. S. Millard's valuable furniture Billiard Table, Motor Car, etc., at Ridge, Malabar Hill, To be sold TO-MORROW. 140

A few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE, Just arrived from Canada. Never used, Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM S. M. GODREZ, Opposite Charni Road Station. 137

FOR SALE—One AUSTRALIAN MARE and a Complete TURNOUT of a Tonga and a country-bred florse. For particulars apply to A. VIANELLI & Co., Confectioners, Chowpatty Sea Face, Tel: No. 1898. 142

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. L. Weldon's Valuable Furniture Chesterfield sofa, Easychair, Organ, China Bath Tubs Cooking Stove, etc. at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. 141

SECOND HAND Full size J. Roberts BILLIARD TABLE with usual accessories. Buyer to arrange for dismantling and removal. Offers to PAULING & Co., Ltd., Shirawta via Lonavla.
118

FOR SALE—Second-hand ELECTRIC MOTOR of Simons Bro's 12 H.P. 460 Volts Direct current. Apply AMBARAM GIRDHARDUS, 102, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.
49

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—In Narsingpura near jail two big new built, godowns. Size 69 x 41 x 20 and 110 x 31 x 20 for the rent. See ABOOBOKHAR ABDOOLREMAN, Kolsa Moholla, Pydhowni. 101

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5419 of the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., standing on the name of Mr. Charanji Govindji has been LOST or MISLAID. The public are therefore hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the same in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

CHARANJI GOVINDJI,
c/o M. G. Pandya, Esq.,
Anbaji Road, Surat.
163

NOTICE

HIGHLY QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED SURVEYOR required at once for one of the largest Engineering Works in India. Must have had considerable experience in the preparation of contour maps of extensive areas and used to organising and conducting survey parties Salary Rs. 750 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 379 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
126

FOR SALE.

MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE MALL LAHORE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for real good investment. A plot of land on the Upper Mall, Lahore, nearly thirty kanals in area. Centrally and most prominently situated and surrounded on three sides by public roads. Best site for shops, a large hotel, Cinema and also residential bungalows. Offers for the whole plot or any parts thereof invited. For copy of plan and other particulars apply to MADAN GOPAL VAKIL, Lahore.
128

NOTICE.

DR. P. DHARGALKAR, DENTIST

has RETURNED from America and Londo and is practising in Alice Buliding, above Central Bank of India.
29

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 16,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. ept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MESOPOTAMIA RIVERCRAFT.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of certain Barges Motor launches and small craft now lying at Bombay, Karachi, &c., which were intended for despatch to Mesopotamia but which had not been despatched when the war terminated.

Tenders must reach the undersigned not later than noon on the 21st April from whom catalogues can be obtained on application.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay.
9872

COLLOIDINE.

COLLOIDAL IODINE,

IN AMPOULES AND BOTTLES.

USED INTRAMUSCULARLY, ORALLY AND LOCALLY.

ON

PNEUMONIA, Influenza, all kinds of septi and other fevers, Rheumatism, and uric acid-Ailments, Tuberculosis, Asthma, an skin deases.

Can be had from:—

Kemp & Co.,
Thomson & Taylor,
Phillips & Co., Ltd.,
Leach & Webbomy,
Army & Navy,
And all other Chemists.

Apply for prices, literature, etc., to Sole Agents:—

F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.
Colloidal Laboratory, U.S.A.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 27th April at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1919.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred shares.
3rd.—Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of J. B. Boman-Behram, Esq., as a Director of the Company.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chaiman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to 3rd May both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1920. 9812

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 9911 respect of one share of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED, in the name of Mookly Lokayya Chetty has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within one month to the registered offices, of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
133 Agents.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. CHANDULAL MANECKLA SHROFF has ceased to have any connection whatsoever with the undersigned firm, who will not be responsible for any transactions done by him on behalf of or in the name of the said Company.

N. N. VOHRA & CO.
71, Apollo St., Fort.
Bombay, 9-4-1920. 124

THE NEW OIL MILLS CO, LTD.

RE: CHANGE IN ADDRESS.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the New Oil Mills Co., Ltd. has been REMOVED to 24/26, CHURCH GATE STREET, Fort, Bombay, on and from 12th April, 1920.

BALABHAI & Co.,
151 Agents.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of Toddy for the undermentioned shops in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of two years ending 31st March, 1922 will be sold by Public Auction at the TOWN HALL, at 12 noon (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1920.

No. of License.	Locality.	Division.
2	Gun Carriage Lane	Colaba.
8	Gun Carriage Lane	Colaba.
9	Girgaum	Thakurdwar.
14	New Hanuman Street	Kalbadevi.
23	Naoroji Hill Dongri	Umerkhady.
38	Lower Duncan Road	Girgaum.
97	D'Lisle Road	Byculla.

2. The conditions of sale and the form of license, etc. can be seen at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 7th April, 1920. 38

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for nine months ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1919.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors to hold office until the next General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th April, to SATURDAY the 1st May 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,

D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1920. 96

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company at 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to consider and pass the subjoined Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That the name of the Corporation be changed from "The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd." to "The Bank of Morvi, Ltd." under the Patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi, and the remaining shares of the Authorized Capital of Rs. 1 crore be issued.
2. That the necessary petition for change of the name be sent to the Local Government by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
3. That the Directors do carry out the aforesaid Resolutions into effect from the issue of the Certificate of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies conplated by Sub-clause (5) of Section 1 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
4. That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Corporation be altered by omitting the words "The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd", whenever they occur and substituting for them the words "The Bank of Morvi, Ld.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
146 Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1920, at 3-40 (S.T.), when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That Article 74 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed viz:—

"The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of the Director other than the Chairman shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 and the Chairman such sum not exceeding Rs. 75 for every meeting of Board attended by him, as shall be fixed by the Directors."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board.

For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
97

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 359 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April 1920, at 3-10 p.m. (S.T.) when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

"That Article 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed viz:—

"The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of the Director other than the Chairman, shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 and the Chairman such sum not exceeding Rs. 75 for every meeting of the Board attended by him, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently covened.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1920.

By the order of the Board,

For The Framjee Petit Spg. and Manufacturing Company, Limited,

D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
98

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1920, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1919.
2.—To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the place of ona who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of April 1920, to the 4th day of May, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1920.

N. B.—The DIVIDEND, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 6th May 1920, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.)
94

THE PREMIER MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April 1920 at 3-5 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December, 1919.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of April 1920 to the 4th day of May 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1920. 95

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURIN CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1920 at 3 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To Sanction the declaration of a dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1919.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 17th April, 1920, to SATURDAY the 1st May, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

For the Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ld.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th April 1920. 39

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SHINYO MARU" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED AKBAR SHEIK AHMED MACKBA of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Bhawani Govind, has contracted to sell the same to our client.

All eprsons having or claiming any estate right, title interest, claim, or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their Office at No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the message or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of 2nd Kumbhar Wada, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1945-1946, New No. 1051, Old Survey No. 320 and New Survey No. 5612 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 7667, Street Nos. 236-238 and containing by admeasurement 329 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Raja Ajia and on or towards the South by the Temple of Ramji Ghella and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
147 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SARASWATIBAI, widow of Chintaman Parashram Rele RAGHUNATH CHINTAMAN RELE and RAMNATH CHINTAMAN RELE, the last two being minors by their mother and guardian the said Bai Saraswatibai have contracted to sell to Messrs. MADHARAO SHIVSHANKER and NARMADASHANKER HIRJIBHAI, who in their turn have contracted to sell to Mr. VIRJI LALJI, who has in his turn contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of indenture mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91-99 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Bombay pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Colector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. New No. 2901 and Old Survey No. New Survey No. 2/7892 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward No. 6 AA. 6AAA. 58 and 7 and containing by admeasurement 650 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ganpat Janardan, on or towards the West by the common passage and beyond that partly by the property of Harishanker Parashram and partly by the property of Nathooram Keshavram, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Harishanker Parashram.

Dated this 12th day of April 1920.

KHANDVALA & Co.,
156 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ANANDRAO BHIMAJI SASWADE, otherwise known as ANANTA BHIMAJI SASWADE, as the Manager of a joint and undivided Hindu Family has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to my client. All persons having any claim to the same or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, trust, easement, lien or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Central Buildings at Hornby Road within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the property will be sold without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Vacant Freehold land or ground, situate at Worlee, Mahim District, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2345 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 276, New No. B/1271, Old Survey Nos. 101-110 and New Survey No. 3/2783 in those of the Municipality under G. No. 2176, Street No. 1172 and bounded towards the North by the property of Parbhu Harrischandra, on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Raghoba, on or towards the South by the property of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and on or towards the West by the Government passage.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1920.

G. B. PANDYA,
135 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HUSEIN TYEBALI BENGALI, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand, in to upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their Office No. 11 Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground on the Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2127, New No. A/2227, Survey No. 842, New Survey No. 3/7383 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward 1897 (3) and 1897 (3A) and Street No. 2B and 2BB and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the West by the property of Jehangir Vancherji Contractor, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the property of Sahabai Nuruddin.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
150 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PHIROZSHA RUSTOMJI THANAWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to CHHIBA KARSON PATELL, of Bombay, Mochi Hindu Inhabitant who has agreed to sell the same to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K. Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing theheon, situate at 246 Marine Street, Dhobitalao, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 515, New No. Old Survey No. 8 and New Survey No. 2/8298 and bounded on the East by the property of Muncherji Ruttonji Kerawalla, on the West by the property of Nusserwanji Pestonji Colahawalla, on the North by the aforesaid 2 Marine Street, and on the South by the property of Nanabhai Ruttonji Thanawalla which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2076 and Street Nos. 52-54 and were formrly and are now in the occupation of the said Phirozsha Rustomji Thanawalla and his tenants.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
9994 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NERVE FOOD

VIROCACAO

FOOD TONIC

VERO

is highly recommended:—

Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over-work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals growing Children Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers.

Unlike TEA and COFFEE VEROCACAO is not a stimulant, but a neutrient. It exercise a powerful and healthy stimulanting effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.

It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.

If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—

Sole Agents—

T.M. THAKORE & CO.

36, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Samples and particulars on application.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR BICYCLE WITH A SIDE-CAR OF HARLEY-DAVIDSON MAKER.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 20, Medows Street, Fort, one motor bicycle with a side-car of Harley Davidson combination, 9 H.P. 1917, Model gas head, side and tail lamps with separate generator, khaki covers on side-car, bulb horn, pump, complete set of tools, spares including tube, new inlet valve and carburrattor completely overhauled and in perfect condition.

AUCTION SALE OF 1941 BAGS JAVA GRANULATED SUPERIOR SUGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Bonded Warehouse, Princess Dock by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Ispahani,

1943 bags each 2 cwt. Java Granulated Superior Sugar 1918 crop.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (The premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board.

About 295 pieces Nensookhs of the Nagpur Empress Mill, No. 588 B 36 inches 24 yds.

About 97 pieces Jaconets of the Mulraj Khatau Mills, No. B 18, 39 inches 22 yds.

About 977 pieces Graham's Jaconets No. 1618 39 inches 22 yards.

About 187 pieces Graham's Jaconets No. 1617, 39 inches 22 yards.

About 89 pieces Graham's Jaconets No. 2 36 inches 22 yards.

About 178 pieces Radi's Jaconets No. 167 34 inches 22 yards

Blue Serge about 155 3/2 yards 54 inches.

About 176 pieces Twell slightly damaged 54 inches.

About 15 pieces Khathi Flannels 30 inches.

About 120 pieces gauze flannels 36 inches slightly damaged.

About 2 560 lbs. feats for Towels above 9 lbs. in length.

About 3,500 yards hospital netting slightly damaged and other miscellaneous goods.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P RAILWAY.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Ry. Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneer will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 19th, TUESDAY, the 20th, and WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of Bales of Piece Goods, one lot of 1in. water pipes, cases of ammunition boots, brass locks, motor horns, electric fuses, macaroni, glass bangles, motor tyres, sporting goods, cricket, hockey and foot balls, 6 big saws, bags of gum arabica, paint, khat indigo, Moradabad ware, leather laces and shoes, thread twine, betel nuts, haberdashery, saddles, essences of lemon rubber rings tiger skins mounted bicycle, holdalls, grain, raisins, trunks and boxes, old clothing, brass enamelled, aluminium and copperware, umbrellas, cement gas cylinders, sawing machines, weed and Deck chairs, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 23RD APRIL, AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BARBHAYA MOHOLLA OR NAGDEVI STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will, under instructions from the mortgagees of the property and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagors, Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai the continuing trustees of the Indenture of Trust dated the 3rd day of September, 1900, and made between Frederick York Smith the Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai K.C.S.I., of the 1st part, Ranchhoddas Nathubhai of the 2nd part and the said Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Jasmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhai of the third part and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of December, 1914, and expressed to be made between the said Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Heerji Ghelabhai and Velji Lakhamsey of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which Ranchhoddas Maneshowdas is the Fazendar containing by admeasurement 265 and two third square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2110, with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and now under Ward No. 274, Street Nos. 320—324, situate in Bombay at and on the west side of Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gorbhan deceased, on or towards the South by the property of Khimji Oodhavji, on or towards the East by the public Road or Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Oodhavji, which said piece of land, messuage or tenement and premises were formerly in the occupation of Bapubhai Visram and others and are now in the occupation of Ranchhoddas Bapubhai and others.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection title deeds and papers relating to the property can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 13th April, 1920.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN POONA CANTONMENT.

(1) The Y. W. C. rooms with out-offices in Bank Street: Sale sanctioned by the C. G. Poona Division.

(2) Bungalow No. 12 Parvati Villas, outside the sphere of the House Accommodation Act.

Sale will be held on the premises at 2 p.m. on the 15th April.

Particulars obtainable at any time from the SECRETARY Y. W. C. A., 12, Parvati Villas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

90, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS AND ARMY CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 PACKAGES ALL WOOL WHITE AND GREY FLANNEL, GREY ARMY FLANNEL, BLUE SERGE FLANNEL, MILTON FLANNEL, KHAKI MILTON FLANNEL WHITE CREAM FLANNEL, BLUE SERGE AND CANVAS, AND 1162 LOOSE PIECES OF CANVAS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3212 of 1919.

The Bank of Baroda Limited ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
B. Cawasji and Co., ... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Bank of Baroda Limited and on account and at the risk of the Defendants, Messrs. B. Cawasji and Co., and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit dated the 12th day of December, 1919, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 24th day of April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at the Bank's godown at No. 24 Jambul Wadi, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, the following packages of piece goods.

12 B/s. Silver grey flannel 28" about 3555½ Yds. all wool.
1 B/s. White All wool flannel about 575 Yds.
3 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 3652 Yds.
7 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 8252 Yds.
5 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 5851 Yds.
4 B/s. Blue Serge flannel about 1576 Yds.
3 B/s. White flannel about 1638 3/4 Yds.
1 B/s. Milton flannel (No. 3) 14 pieces about 702¼ Yds.
22 Bs. Khaki Milton Serge about 1016 3/4 yards.
3 B/s. Grey flannel about 3629½ yards.
27 B/s. Canvas and 1162 pieces Loose about 36622 yards 37 inches.
4 B/s. Grey woollen flannel 27/28in. about 4909 1/4 yards.
6 B/s. White Cream flannel 27in. about 3581¼ yards.
10 B/s. Blue Serge 54in. about 4518¾ yards.

The goods will be put up for sale in lots suitable to dealers in the respective goods.

Samples of the above goods are on view at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned at the Old Secretariat next to the Post Office Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid within eight days on delivery.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th April, 1920.

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today :—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema Girgaum
BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced ?

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST?

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

Vicks

VAPORUB

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub on the pain) for quick relief and buy quick. Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

Anglo-Indian Drug&Ch. Co.
55 Sk. Memon St. Market, BOMBAY

FINE INDIAN SILKS

Suitable for Parsee Sarees, in various light shades, 44 inches wide,
Rs. 5 per yard.
Kossa Silks for Ladies' and Gent's wear.
For patterns write to :—
H. BYREN & Co.
(Gold Medalists)
BENARES Cantt.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOXING BOOM!!!
EMPIRE THEATRE

APRIL, FRIDAY, 16TH AT 9-30 p. m.

ALL-ALLIES OPEN BOXING TOURNAMENT

Personal Direction
ALBERT E. FLEMING,
(Late N. S. C., London).
Between Contestants at ALL WEIGHTS,
NEW ARRIVALS EXCITING CONTESTS.
LADIES ADMITTED.

BOOKING & PLAM AT ROSE & Co.
From Monday 12th.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

VITAGRAPH'S newest high power Serial will thrill you throughout its 15 EPISODES
This Week 1—2—3 Esipodes

ANTONIO MORENO
AND
CAROL HOLLOWAY

CENTER OF THRILLING ADVENTURE IN NEW
Vitagraph Serial
"THE IRON TEST."

SHE KNEW HE WAS FALSE!

She knew that to him the Marriage Vow meant nothing. Yet she was his Wife, bound to him by the law. What did she do? See

"The Woman Thou Gavest Me."

Love, Marriage, Duty—See what they mean to a girl sold to a faithless husband. See this story of a young wife's heart, the greatest WOMAN Drama ever shown on the screen. It gives to woman a soul of her own. Come to-night to the

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Hall Caine is known throughout the English-speaking world as one of the foremost novelists, living or dead. His story

"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

in book form has created a furore in this country and abroad. The picturisation of this story is filled to the gunnels with color, variety and vivid, sensational scenes.

THE SHAMS OF MODERN SOCIETY

The problems of love and marriage are world old, but it is doubtless true that they have never been as acute as they are in this era.

COME—THER'S A FURORE IN OUR SOCIETY CIRCLES JUST NOW!

It seemed to her that while God, in his gracious mercy was giving her a child to comfort and console her, to uplift and purify her, and make her a better woman than she had been before, man, with his false and cruel morality was trying to use it as a whip to punish her.

Don't fail to see this magnificent Drama at the

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

FRANK KEENAN

Americas Greatest Character Actor in a Remarkable dual Role
IN
BROTHERS DIVIDED

A story full of human interest humour and dramatic moments the truth that man's humanity to man Pays human to the care.

PATHE GAZETTE

The latest news of the world in Pictures

PATHE REVUE

Showing the wonders of the world in Art, Science, Modes, travel and sports.

PAY YOUR DUES

Come with a star Luke

Time 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily
Sat. & Sunday Matinee 5 p.m.
Extra show on Sunday 3-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"LA PHALENE"

A Modern Fairy Tale—Not One with the Orthodox Ending but yet one which you will like.

CINDERELLA MET PRINCE CHARMING

Result—Love (of course!). But the Love which lasted?—No! Enter the Ugly Sister—not so ugly perhaps Result—Complications!

LAST WEEK
of the Splendid Vitagraph Serial
"Women IN THE Web"
in which the finishing episodes beat any other ever attempted.

NEXT SATURDAY
A "Hindu Mythological Drama"
Birth of Shree Rama
The most interesting episode from the great Indian Epic Ramayana
Produced by Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
AT THE Majestic
Time and Prices as usual

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

PRIMITIVE BUT HUMAN THE TOY OF DESTINY
such is
"MR. WU"
A TALE OF A CHINESE VENDETTA
An Eye for an Eye—A Tooth for a Tooth
and
A Woman for a Woman
"MR. WU"
FEATURES
The greatest character actor in the World—well-known to Calcutta Audiences.
"MATHESON LANG"
Whose impersonation of the courtly and dignified father transformed to the very picture of vengeance, ruthless, relentless and unyielding is one of the most emotional and artistic successes of our time.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE
Leyland Hodson
REVUE Co.
30 ARTISTES 30
A Gigantic Combination from the Principal London Theatres.

To-day Tuesday 13th and To-morrow Wednesday 14th April at 9-30 p m
"VAUDEVILLE"
Thursday 15th, Friday 16th, and Saturday 17th, at 9-30 p. m.
"JERRY & Co,"
London's most successful Revue
From the Palladium Theatre
(By arrongement with Lew Lake, Esq.)
Plan at Rose & Co, upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED
Tuesday & Wednesday at 6-30 & 10
Thursday & Friday at 6-30
The six-reel Photoplay
'Allan Quatermain'
by Sir Rider Haggard, K. B. E.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
Prices : Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

REMEMBER
Thursday April 15
FIRST PEFORMANCE
RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA Co.
The Largest Combination ever to visit India.
OPENING OPERA
"AIDA"

For other particulars see large advertisement on page 12

Dr. Carr. L.D.S., D.D.S.
DENTAL, SURGEON
Absolutely Painless Dentistry
Moderate Fees.
7, Esplanade Road,
over French Bank.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO.
Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,
THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.
FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED.
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.
Our Rimless Lun Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and holding the Nose without any pressure.
379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

Large stock of A. C. & D. C.
World Renowned
Robins & Myers Fans
just unpacked at
Excelsior Electric Co.,
181, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Prices defy competition.

Reliance Stationery Stores
will supply you Account Books, Fountain Pens of all sorts, Press Copy Books and
Your Office Requisites at Cheap Rates.
88/90, Parsi Bazar, Fort, BOMBAY.
Inquiries Solicited.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 3 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged free of charge. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shapes, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Special Orders solicited.

S. H. CURRIE.
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hamidia Road,
Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

12th APRIL

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 500 for fully good Broach April, May, declined to Rs. 497 and improved to Rs. 499½. Owing to selling by a commission house and a Japanese house the price then gave way to Rs. 495½. For some time after the market remained quiet at Rs. 496, and at 3 p.m. the rate was Rs. 497. The bazaar closed at Rs. 497. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 496 advanced to Rs. 497, and closed at Rs. 492, other quotations as under.

The ready market has been quiet with only a moderate demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May ..	492
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	July-Aug ..	502
Fully Good M.G Bengal	..	May ..	305
"	..	July ..	322
Fine Oomras	..	May ..	391
"	..	July ..	401

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS, 12th APRIL 1920.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G Bengal	..	May ..	309
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	July ..	324
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May ..	497
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	May ..	396
" " "	..	July ..	407

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine	F G	Good	Delivery.
M.G Bengals ..	..	345	320	300	Ready
M G Sind Punjab..	..	340	320	300	"
M.G. Oomras No 3.	430	410	385	..	"
Central P. No. 1 ..	490	450	420	..	"
M.G. Central No 2	465	445	410	390	"
M.G. Broach ..	..	535	515	500	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th April 1920

Cotton	.. ..	17 388 Bales.
Wheat	.. ..	6 313 Cwts.
Linseed	.. ..	9,642 "
Rape etc	.. ..	3 224 "
Gingellyseed	.. ..	1.296 "
Poppyseed	.. ..	Nil
Groundnuts	.. ..	Nil
Castorseed	.. ..	997 "
Rice	.. ..	137,603 "
Myrabollams	.. ..	4,097 "
Cottonseed	.. ..	21,123 "
Mowraseed	.. ..	Nil
Gram	.. ..	5,748 "
Jewar	.. ..	1,891 "
Maize	.. ..	Nil
Barley	.. ..	1,110 "
Barjree	.. ..	1,129 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bar[illegible]eady, Rs. 24-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/3, 5/8
D. D. on London, 2/3½.
Credi 3 Msd/a St., 2/4, 5/8.
D. D. on France, Frcs. 690.
Credit 3 Msd/a S/t, Frcs. 800.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 103¼.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 93.
American Cross Rate, Frcs. 3.97½.
Paris Cross Rate, Frcs. 64.80
London Silver spot D., 69.
London Silver forward, 67¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 63.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay. 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

The following are closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—And. Advance 2900, By. Cotton 1740, By. Dyeing 4280, By. Uniteds 2500, Century 1505, Cent. India 6075, Colaba 3540, Coorla 3300 N., Crescent 790, Currimbhoy 1325, David 1915, Fazulbhoy 1922, 8, Ind. Malwa 742/8 Kastoorchand 3250, Kohinoor 4500, Madhowji 4900, New Great 1265, New City 4000 N., Pearls 1490, Shapurji 452/8, Simplex 1330, Standard 3500, Swan 1690, Swadeshi 5725, Andhra Valley 810, Alcock 1335, By. Burma Petrol: 24, By. Tramway 1190, By. Steam 530, Bundi 61, Katni ord. 340, Katni defd. 1750, New India Insur: 84 pr. Shivraipur 36, Tata ord. 192/8, Tata defd. 1050, Tata Hydro 1220, Tata Oil 477/8, Scindia Steam 21 pr.

The Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD—FORT, BOMBAY.

LIFE & FIRE

The Company has joined

THE

BOMBAY FIRE ASSOCIATION

and will commence writing

FIRE RISK

From 21st April 1920

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES

ARE INVITED.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 12.

S S Gamaria, Evans, London.
S S Ravenrock, Shields, Cardiff.
S S Bessa No. II, Arneson, Calcutta
S S Prometheus, Malla, Busreh
S S Huntsgreen, James, Avenmouth
S S Shingo Maru, Hamookie, Yokohama.
S S Veneiro, Eurico, Genoa.

April 12.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Sanno Maru, Nishi, Kobe, etc.
S S Totomi Maru, Koyashi, Kobe, etc.
S S John Pender, Pattison, London.
S S British Sovereign, Collie, Mahomerah.
S S Koyei Maru, Miyanari, Kobe, etc.
S S Indus Maru, Yano, Kobe, etc.
S S Konigin Levis, Glazbrook, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Gamaria for Calcutta.
Steamer Binfield for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Karoa for Durban, etc.
Steamer Clan Macvicar for Antwerp.

S S Gamaria:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gamaria, 3,231 tons, Captain T Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Ravenrock:—The steamer Ravenrock, 2,895 tons, Captain Y N Shields, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S S Bessa No. II:—The steamer Bessa No. II, 3,606 tons, Captain D Arnesen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Prometheus:—The B I S N Co's steamer Prometheus, 1,024 tons, Captain B Malla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Huntsgreen:—The steamer Huntsgreen, 5,148 tons, Captain L V James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Avenmouth, with a general cargo.

S S Shingo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Shingo Maru, 6,616 tons, Captain S K Hamooki, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with a general cargo.

S S Veneiro:—The Italian steamer Veneiro, 3,308 tons, Captain B Surico arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers

S S Sanno Maru:—The N Y K steamer Sanno Maru, 2,113 tons, Captain Y Nishi, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Totomi Maru:—The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru, 2,020 tons, Captain S A Kiyashi, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S John Pender:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer John Pender, 1,062 tons, Captain G Pattison, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo.

S S British Sovereign:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Sovereign, 2,195 tons, Captain B Collie, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Koyei Maru:—The N Y K steamer Koyei Maru, 3,365 tons, Captain T Miyamari, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru, 2,701 tons, Captain R Yano, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

April 12.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 100 bales cotton S Gordhan and Sons; 40 bales cotton, C Chandoolal and Co, 100 bales cotton, V A Save; 385 bales cotton by, Rakaidas Umedchand; 250 bales cotton waste, 153 bales hemp, Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 157 cwts cuttle fish, V Oika and Son; 125 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co; 20 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Patricia for Liverpool:—235 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros; 11 cwts cuttle fish, A A Peerbhoy; 19 cwts cuttle fish, K Patel and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—29 bales wool, V Oomersey.

S S Clan Macbride for Havre:—900 cwts coffee, Cooverji Oomersey.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—2,220 cwts groundnuts, 6,000 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts colombo roots, Manilal Oomersey.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—10 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Monora for London:—34 cwts fishmaws, Ebrahim Muledina; 6 cwts gum tragakanth, 250 cwts gum olibanum, 8 pots rosa oil, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 270 cwts gum kadaya, 42 cwts gum olibanum, Manilal Oomersey Goolam; 4 bales fox skin, 2 bales wolf skin, 138 bales cow hides, 7 bales goat, sheep skin, Haji Esmail Goolam Mohamed and Son; 50 cwts fishmaws, 1 cwt tortoise shell, R Dhanji and Co; 60 cwts cashew nuts, Ally Bros.

S S Oristano for Antwerp:—540 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

S S Oristano for Hamburg:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Vigo for Hull:—1,857 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Loyalty for Genoa:—500 bales cotton fly, C Peeraj and Co; 55 bales akund cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 36 bales cotton, J Narayandas; 200 bales cotton, Lalji Naranji and Co; 101 bales cotton, B Balchand.

S S Alberto Cavellito for Genoa:—100 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Alberto Cavellito for Naples:—2,200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Monora for Pasages:—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Monora for Berjen:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Kenkon Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Fukkai Maru for Kobe:—150 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Tras Osmontes for Kobe:—520 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 700 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co, 500 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Totomi Maru for Kobe:—225 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Tras Osmontes for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co.

S S Kenken Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, K Yoshikawa.

S S Fukkai Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Fukkai Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Moji:—750 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Fukkai Maru for Hongkong:—130 bales cotton yarn, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nanyo Maru for Hongkong:—244 cwts cloves, S Rauji and Co; 225 cwts olibanum, H M Haji; 12 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 36 cwts sharkfins, 1 cwt fishmaws, F Abdoola and Co.

S S Fukkai Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisa.

S S Totomi Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

EXPORT.

April 12.

S S Dunera from China Ports, Agents M M and Co:—173 cases silk goods, 48 cases cotton goods, 6 cases umbrellas, 2 cases porcelainware, 150 coils rope, 58 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases camphor, 26 loose empty cylinders, 7 cases antimonyware, 20 cases glassware, 2 cases metalware, 29 cases toys, 134 cases enamelledware, 4 cases locks, 157 bales cotton, 150 bags cumin seed, 120 cases slates, 18 packages 12 chests 52 cases 500 bales silk, 143 cases 17 boxes 18 chests silk piece-goods, 37 cases waste silk yarn, 23 cases ponjees, 2 H/c black tea, 325 H/c green tea, 37 cases silk ponjees, 20 cases red dates, 998 bags green beans, 12 cases brandy, 4 cases tobacco leaf, 2,000 bags sugar, 500 bags beans, 50 cases dry ginger, 1,326 rolls earthenware, 459 chests 25 packages 30 cases fire cracker, 100 bundles sugar candy, 525 cases cassia, 42 cases gum olibanum, 166 cases glass bangles, 30 rolls matting, 120 cases preserves, 10 cases cigars, 3 cases cigarettes, 2 cases glass bead, 219 slabs tin, 275 packages 20 cases tea, 13 cases macasar fish, 6 casks zone, 30 cases gin, 659 bags sago flour, 1,200 bundles rattan, 349 pieces 187 bundles planks, 2 packages cheese, 5 cask aniline colour, 40 cases beer, 115 cases brandy provision, wine, etc, 13 cases oil, 7 barrels napthaline.

ROLLS-ROYCE LTD.

WAR-SERVICE.

At the adjourned twelfth annual ordinary general meeting of Rolls-Royce Limited, held at the Midland Hotel, Derby, on January 23rd, 1920, Mr. Ernest Claremont, the Chairman of the Company, who presided, in the course of his address, dealing with the report for the year ended October 31st, 1918, stated:

Before we vote upon the motion you have just heard moved and seconded, you would perhaps like to have the comparative figures of the previous balance sheet. The Capital has been increased over that of 1917 by £200,000.

The creditors have increased by £1,112,842. This is due to the increase of the business, and, you will presently see, is balanced on the other side.

Reserve Fund amounts to £36,026 11s 7d. which is quite inadequate for a business of this size, and you will see later it is proposed to augment it.

Turning to the Assets side—the item of property (in which you will recollect there is no item of goodwill included) stands at £321,112, and has been adequately depreciated, as will be next year the additions shewn.

Stock in Trade and Work in Progress stands at £1,209,957, and has increased by £568,428, and Debtors amount to £1,062,715, an increase of £684,672, whilst the two items of Debtors and Stock together amount to an increase of £1,253,100, which soon explains increased creditors and bank overdraft.

You will see we are dealing with very large figures, and very different from prewar times.

Turning back to the item of Profit, we find it amounts to £153,261. This is a record, and I hope the profit will continue to increase year by year. The amount brought forward from last year brings the total to £192,433.

The dividends have, of course, been paid, and we are only to-day concerned in disposing of the balance. The Board's recommendations are shewn in the appropriation amount, which you will see allows of the two reserves, I have just mentioned, receiving respectively £40,000 and £50,000, and a carry-forward of £20,433.

May I remind you again that we are merely discussing accounts for the year ended October, 1918. I hope within a few weeks you will receive the balance sheet for the year ended October, 1919, and that it will be quite as satisfactory as the one now before us. Indeed, we hope it will be more satisfactory. As a matter of fact, the Board has this morning decided to call a General Meeting shortly, and to recommend the payment of dividend of fifteen per cent. for the year, after allocating to the Workers' Welfare Fund the sum of £40,000, both payments being subject to income tax.

As I have said, the profit figure for 1918 is the largest the Company has ever made. Yet the average of the retainable war profits has only slightly exceeded the high-water mark of peace times. That is a point we should all be proud of, for it at once prevents the least suggestion of the Company having unduly benefitted by the war. Quite the reverse is the case. The Company's first thought throughout the war was the nation's interests. It placed its resources unreservedly at the disposal of the Government and Allies.

You know the immense service it rendered by its productions—productions unequalled by any—and acknowledged throughout the world to be "head and shoulders" above all others.

Prior to the war we had never made aeroplane engines although many of our competitors had done so, but Mr. Royce immediately he was asked by the Government to give his mind in that direction, produced, without any previous preparations, and in a wonderfully short time, an article which you see by its achievements has excelled all others, and to-day stand, admitted to be the best in the world! (Applause.) I say I can only ask you to imagine what such a stupendous effort has meant to all concerned. I do not think any manufacturing company, helped more to win the war than Rolls-Royce Limited (applause), and I do not believe any civilian helped more than Mr. Royce. (Loud applause.)

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO LTD.

The directors of Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited in the course of their report for the year 1919 state:—

As on previous occasions, the Directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made. The Funds now amount to Rs. 5,15,96,195 accumulated resources which afford to all Policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of Interest realized during the year was over 5 per cent. after deduction of Income Tax and Super Tax.

During the year 12,939 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 2,51,83,776. Of this number 9,232 have have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined or withdrawn, or are awaiting completion.

The total Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,78,49,275 the Annual Premiums thereon being Rs. 9,82,848-13-0 including two single premiums on policies for Rs. 2,000.

Three Temporary Annuity Bonds were issued for Rs. 387-0-0 the Consideratiin being Rs. 2,378-8-0.

The total number of policies in force on the Books of the Company is 75,527 assuring, with Bonus additions, in the aggregate Rs. 14,63,20,000 of which Rs. 13,39,057-3-2 is reassured.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 30 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, to Shareholders for the year 1919.

It will be noticed that during the year the Company placed on the books the largest number of policies for the highest amounts in sums assured that has ever been reached in its history, an increase of over 59 Lakhs on the previous year's business which also formed a record. The Claim experience of the Company continues to be most satisfactory, the amount paid during the year, which includes the majority of the claims from Influenza referred to in last year's Report, being 84 Lakhs less than in 1918.

During the last Bengal Lawn Tennis tournament it became known that Mr. L. Shimidsu would be going to England to take part in the World's Tennis Championship to be held in Wimbledon. It has now been settled that he sails on the 14th instant. He will be partnered by Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mr. Kumagage in mixed doubles and men's doubles respectively.

AWAKENING OF MAHARS.

THEIR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

Under the auspices of the Shri Somavanshiya Nirashrit Shikshan Vardhak Fund, a largely attended public meeting of the Mahars was held yesterday at the Town Hall, Mr. J. P. Brander, the local Collector presiding.

In the course of his opening remarks, Mr. Brander speaking in Marhathi said that that day's proceedings were divided into two parts—one concerning the education of the community while the other was relating to other matters affecting the community, and he was interested in the first part. He then said he was very glad to see that so many of the Mahars had attended the meeting. The history of the Marhathas would tell them that the Mahars had always played an important part in the prosperity of this country. In the battle of Koregaon, a large number of Mahar sepoys fought gallantly under British officers. The Marine Battalion which attained undying reputation, was constituted of so many Mahars. In the last great war too, this class did not contribute a small number of gallant soldiers many of whom were now getting pensions. Even to-day there was a Regiment of the Mahars. All these went to show that the community served the Government in every respect.

During the last century the Mahars had been much refined and for that the Christian Missionaries deserved their grateful thanks. These missionaries preached to them the doctrine of equality and brotherhood of man and tried to raise their status. That was also the idea of the Europeans residing in this country. Hitherto the notion of the Brahmins and other advanced communities was that the boys of the Mahar community should not be allowed in the schools and colleges which were attended by their sons and daughters; but nowadays they too recognised the disirability of removing such disabilities inflicted upon the depressed classes, and it was no doubt a sign for hopeful future. He thought that in the years to come there would be nothing like high caste and low caste in India. Therefore, his advice to them was that they should prove by their conduct that they were fit for an equal place with the advanced communities.

Continuing Mr. Brander said that the Mahars formed one of the physically strongest communities of India and that they were able to do better manual work than many other communities. In these days of great industrial development of the country when a worker earned more than what a clerk did, he saw there was a great prospect before them. To take the full advantage of all these opportunities it was essential that they should educate their children. Then he referred to the fund started in Nasik under the name of the Shri Somavansiya Nirashrit Shikshan Vardhak Fund, and he hoped every one of them would contribute his mite to it. He said every boy and girl should be given primary education and for intelligent students arrangement should be made for secondary and higher education. Concluding the chairman hoped that before long the Mahar community should produce a man to represent them in the Legislative Council of the Presidency.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following were among the resolutions passed:—

That this meeting of the Depressed Classes urges upon the Government to make secondary and higher education free and to grant scholarships to the students of the Depressed Classes in High Schools and colleges.

That this meeting of the Depressed Classes express its intense feeling for the making of primary education free and compulsory.

That this meeting of the Depressed Classes condemns the policy of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of discouraging higher education among the Depressed Classes and disapproves of the waste of money spent by it on building at Poona a hostel for the students of the Depressed classes in view of the fact that the money could have been more usefully spent in giving financial aid to the students of the Depressed Classes who having come up to the Matriculation stage are obliged to abandon their education owing to want of funds.

That this meeting supports the resolution passed by the Dakhshini Maharashtra Conference of the Depressed Classes which is to the effect that the spread of education among the Depressed Classes is the only powerful means of elevating them. To foster education among these classes, it is necessary to have Deputy and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors who bear good will towards these classes. As officers of the above kind belonging as they do to the higher classes are unsually negligent of or antagonistic to the educational interests of the Depressed Classes, it is incumbent on the Government to facilitate and encourage the entry of the students from these classes in to the Teachers Training College and appoint a special Inspector for each district from among the Depressed Classes and a third year trained teacher or one who has studied up to the Matriculation be deemed to be properly qualified for the post.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDAN WOMEN.

NEW MOVEMENT IN DHARWAR.

The following account of the work done for the uplift of Mahomedan women was read by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, S.D., at the New Urdu Training class for Mohamedan Women at Hubli at a ladies' gathering [illegible] a few days ago:—

[illegible] Urdu Girls' Primary Schools in [illegible] Division. The staff of each one of which is composed of men and of a few untrained women. Only two Mahomedan Women from this Division have, in the past, dared to throw aside their prejudices and take a higher education than that given in an ordinary Primary School and they ventured to go to Poona, but were not, however, given the necessary training required for qualified teachers. Both these young women referred to are now employed on the staff of the Training school and its Primary School attached to it.

The object of opening a Training School for Mohamedan women is to enable the Educational Department to have these women trained as teachers for Urdu Girls' schools of the Southern Division in place of the male teachers whom the Department has hitherto had to employ. The scheme thus owes its origin to the foregoing facts and to the further one that some of the Mahomedan women have from time to time during the past few years approached the Inspectress with a view to obtaining training for teacherships in the Urdu language. But their very laudable wishes could not at that time be complied with, because up to the present no such facilities have been available for Mohamedan women either in the Southern Division or in the whole of the Presidency.

The Director of Public Instruction having very kindly obtained sanction for the scheme for the establishment of an Urdu Training School in the Presidency, it was decided to open it at Hubli, it being the most suitable place, where there is the largest Mohamedan population of any town in the Southern Division. The Municipal Board of Hubli was approacher and they generously permitted the class to be accommodated in this large room in which they had then gathered, and allowed the Primary Urdu School, which already occupied this building, to be converted into a Practising school for the students. This help from the Municipal Board has been of immense value to the Schools, and has saved Government a large outlay which would have had to be incurred in providing this institution with a building and Practising School staff. A generous grant has been given by the Government for equipment, furniture and staff, and provision has been made, whenever it shall be found necessary, for the opening of a hostel for those women, who, desirous of undergoing a training, may have to come from distant parts of the Southern Division.

The work of the classes was begun on the 8th March, 1920, Each student is paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 12 per mensem, and arrangements have made for conveyances to bring the students daily to and from their homes to the Training School. There are 19 students on the rolls at present—all of whom have studied up to standard 5, and after a year's training in this school each woman will be employed in some Urdu Girls' school either in the town, or at any other place to suit her convenience. A good deal of forethought and care is always to be exercised—before sending woman students into the districts, and there is a standing principle not to send a woman away from home without a suitable chaperon.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to feel that though this is looked upon as the most backward Division in the Presidency in point of education, still this is the first Division to have made it possible to give Mahomedan women a higher education. And it is earnestly hoped that this school may in the future be the foundation of a Training College for Mahomedan Women.

The institution is open from 11-30 to 5-30 p.m. on every day of the week. The only exceptions being Firdays and Saturdays, the former day being the sacred day for the Mahomedans, and the latter day being the local bazar day.

It is therefore hoped that many ladies would be kind to visit this institution as their occasional presence would be a great encouragement.

The report in conclusion says that gentle and kindly sympathy is always welcome to the working woman, and especially to those of this very backward community, and the presence of sympathetic lady visitors is always stimulating and inspiring. There are, however, strict orders to admit none but lady visitors.

SHOULD WOMEN BE CONFESSORS?

The question of women confessors in High Anglican churches is to be discussed before the Lambeth Conference in July. Many girls, says Miss E. Picton Turberville, senior vice-president of the Young Women's Christian Association, object to confiding in men.

The Rev. H. Ross, vicar of the Church of St. Alban the Martyr, Holborn, E.C., said in mail week that the suggestion is "more than absurd." "I do not believe that women are diffident about confessing to a priest whom they know to be earnest and straightforward," he said, "although may be a a little shy at times."

A High Churchwoman said that men are "more tolerant and wide-minded over women's sins than other women are."

The "Rangoon Times" learns that one of the senior P.W.D. officials has been offered charge of the Bombay Back Bay Reclamation scheme at a largely higher salary than the officer's present salary and the paper urges that in view of the great projected development in the province, the best man available should be kept in Burma and paid an equal salary to that offered outside. It is understood that Mr. L. L. Lewis is the officer in question. Mr. Lewis was formerly on the new Delhi scheme and was more recently in Mesopotamia on the works directorate with the rank of Brigadier-General.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford will hold a Drawing Room at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, 29th May.

* * * *

The employees of the Rangoon Port Trust have decided to send a deputation to the Lieut.-Governor to urge the grant of 25 per cent. increase on their present pay.

* * * *

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been asked to elect a successor to Mr. W. E. Crum who has resigned his seat on the Imperial Legislative Council.

* * * *

The Madras Stock Exchange opened on Saturday with a strong demand for all good cotton mill shares but only a few were available.

* * * *

The home-coming of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops who arrived at Hyderabad early on Monday was celebrated with great eclat and a warm reception was accorded to them.

* * * *

Mr. Stuart First Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, is proceeding on leave. Rai Bahadur Ramaya [illegible] as 1st and Mr. Daniels as 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh.

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A crowded meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held in Rangoon on the 28th when Mr. Gandhi's draft resolution on the subject with the non-co-operation clause was adopted.

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The Rangoon Municipal Committee have passed a resolution that the new Municipal Bill is unacceptable because of Government's control of Corporation's acts and also control of and direct contact with the Commissioner.

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The Jailors of Rangoon, says an Associated message of April 10, have presented a memorial to the Lt.-Governor asking for increased salary and urging that the superior grades be invited to official Social functions.

* * * *

On Saturday morning, Lord Ronaldshay unveiled in the Town Hall, Calcutta the marble bust of the late Raja Benoy Krishna Deb Bahadur, the illustrious representative of the famous Bengalee family founded by the Maharaja Naba Kishen Deb Bahadur.

* * * *

An associated message from Jhansi of April 10th says:—

All the workmen of the Railway Engineering workshops struck work on the 9th and have wired to the Railway authorities in Bombay. All the men have been discharged and are being paid their wages. Great uneasiness prevails, amongst the men.

* * * *

A correspondent writes:—

The Commissioner, N.D., has thankfully accepted the liberal donation of Rs. 20,000 for the erection of a high school at Dhandhuka, in Kathiawar, so generously given by Rai Bahadur Seth Buldeodas Birla, proprietor of the firms of Shivnarayan Buldeodas of Bombay, and Buldeodas Jugalkishore of Calcutta.

* * * *

A public meeting of the citizens of Chandur was convened on the 6th instant under the presidency of Mr. Kale, to protest against the Rowlatt Act and other repressive legislation. A committee of the leading gentlemen of the place was also appointed to collect subscriptions during the National Week for the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial.

* * *

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Agency of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company of Calcutta for a light feeder line of Railway along the canal bank from Garhmukhtesar to Kasganj, a distance of about 80 miles. The survey will be known as the Garhmukhtesar Kasganj Canal Bank Railway Survey.

* * * *

A Calcutta message dated April 9, says:—

Further hearing of the case in which Mr. F. E. Beecher explorer Sergeant and several others were charged with having committed taxi-cab dacoity was resumed to-day before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. Three witnesses were examined two of whom identified the motor car used in the dacoity and one witness identified the Sikh driver. The Case is proceeding.

* * * * *

A Patna message dated the 10th instant, says, a list of constituencies or electoral divisions for the new Behar and Orissa Legislative Council is published. There are three Mohamedan urban and 15 Mohomedan rural constituencies and 6 non-Muslim urban and 43 rural constituencies. Special constituencies number 10—one for Europeans, five for landholders, one for Patna University, one for planters and two for mining interests.

* * * * *

The "Pioneer's" Baghdad correspondent wires on 8th April: "In an interview the two Italian aviators, who arrived yesterday, said two other machines which started with them were shot down by machine gun fire opened by the Arabs outside Aleppo. In each case the machine has been kept by the Arabs, but the aviators have been allowed to return via Constantinople. One of the aviators who has been shot down was an Italian who had gone all through the war without injury to himself or his machine.

* * * *

At a meeting of the Prince of Wales Reception Committee, Madras, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding, some more members were added to the General Committee constituted at the public meeting at the Victoria Hall and a thoroughly representative executive committee with power to add to its number was constituted to concert measures for welcoming the Prince. The Hon. Mr. Knapp will be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

POSTAL IRREGULARITIES.

CORPORATION TO MAKE REPRESENTATION.

ELECTION TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST BY BALLOT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding when it was decided to make representations to the proper authorities about the postal irregularities in the city.

Dr. M. B. Velker's proposition for the introduction of voting by ballot in regard to elections of representatives on the Improvement Trust, and members of the Standing Committee, was passed by a majority. Most of the members deprecated the canvassing that obtained in the Corporation, and admitted they were very degrading methods which should be done away with.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:—

'That in view of the most unsatisfactory and irregular system of postal deliveries prevailing in the City at present and in view of the great inconvenience and annoyance caused to the public on account of the consequent dislocation of business and disorder in the regular life of the citizens of Bombay, the Corporation are of opinion that the Post and Authorities should take early steps to thoroughly investigate into the matter with a view to finding out the cause or causes of this scandalous irregularity that has crept in their service and to adopt prompt and sufficient measures to remedy the evil.

'That the President be requested to communicate this resolution to the proper authorities.'

Dr. Sukhia said the postal deliveries were very bad and they got their letters even after 48 hours. Such scandalous things could not be tolerated and there must be some improvement.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy seconding said there was something rotten in the state of the Post Office. He had received a letter a month late and another some seven days.

Dr. D. B. Master objected to the word "scandalous" and the word "great" was substituted.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy complained that his Deolali and Nasik letters reached him daily very late. There was a time when there were 6 or 7 deliveries in the city but now there were only two or three deliveries. He supported the proposition.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla also supported. He thought it was no use writing to the Postal Authorities as the Post Office was in a state of chaos, but they should write to the Government to remedy matters. The amendment should be altered accordingly.

Dr. Sukhia assented to this and the resolution was carried.

ELECTION BY BALLOT.

Dr. M. B. Welker then moved:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the election of representatives of the Corporation on the Improvement Trust Board should be by ballot, and that Rule 47 of the Corporation Procedure Rules with respect to the appointment of members of the Standing Committee be adopted, so far as the same may be applicable, for the appointment.

He said it was not necessary to occupy the time of the Corporation by bringing forward arguments in support at this time of the day. In all free countries the ballot system had been adopted.

Mr. Boman Beram said they should be consistent in their policy. Now that they had adopted ballot in one case they should extend its use in other directions.

Dr. M. C. Jayle said they might adopt any system, but as long as there was canvassing it would not be of any use. He complained that people who had nothing to do with the Corporation influenced its elections by means of canvassing for votes. He supported the proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that the first thing that struck a new member of the Corporation was that wherever he went, whether to a wedding party or dinner or any ceremony, he was haunted by vote seekers and faced with the question of the various elections—one wanted to get into the Port Trust, another into the Improvement Trust, and another on some particular committee. They were haunted with this wherever they went, and it was not to the credit of the Coporation. If they believed in the system of voting by ballot, then the member who was approached for his votes should have the courage to tell the canvasser that he would exercise his judgment and right of ballot, and judge for himself. He thought the time had arrived when for the sake of the dignity of the Corporation this state of things should not continue.

Dr. R. T. Nariman: You did the same thing when you wanted to go to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas: I was a victim of the system.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the proposition should be referred to the Elections Committee.

OPEN VOTING—THE BEST SYSTEM.

Mr. Dhondy said those who spoke most vehemently in the Corporation against open voting were the most active canvassers of votes. He seconded the amendment, as he thought open voting was the best system.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla was for the original proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas could not understand why the proposition was being objected to. He also could not understand why the elections in particular cases should be by open voting. He had much experience of the elections and he was disappointed with the whole system. They knew the Justices elections for the Corporation, and they always found the Commissioner of Police with his battalion of J.P.'s at the back of some particular candidates. What was it that influenced? It was fear and interest that influenced elections. No man had a right to influence elections; they had no right to arrogate to themselves the position of a moralist. He would vote for the original proposition.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla [illegible] could they have honest and just elections. Some of the worthiest men were not fond of canvassing and they were always left behind in the race for votes. There was only one system of voting which they should adopt and that was by ballot. He had been terribly bothered to give his vote to a certain candidate during the elections to the Standing Committee. It was only by ballot that they could have honest elections.

Dr. Velker in replying said when they had ballot for other things he could not understand why they should not have it in this case. Everybody would canvas and only ballot would purify their elections.

The proposition was carried and the amendment was thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LOCAL SERVICE.

IRREGULAR AND EXASPERATING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give some space to the following in your valued paper?

For some months past the public travelling by local trains on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. have been put to considerable hardship owing to local trains not being run at their scheduled times. The authorities who are responsible for such scandalous mismanagement appear to be absolutely regardless of the great inconvenience to which hundreds of passengers are being daily put. Both in the morning (between 9 and 11 a.m.) and in the evening (between 6-30, 8 9 p.m.) most of the local up 8 down trains, for sometime past and for reasons unknown, have been running 10 to 30 minutes later than their scheduled times. The natural consequence of late arrival and departure of these local trains has been the overcrowding of compartments. For instance, yesterday in a second class compartment, fit to accommodate 10 persons, of a local train which is timed to leave the Colaba station at 7-50 p.m., but which actually left the station at 8-40 p.m., that day, there were as many as 25 persons. I noticed that some persons had even been standing on foot-board so brimfully as it were, the train was crowded. One cannot reasonably find fault with the travelling public. Everyone after a day's heavy work is anxious to return home as early as possible. And those who are putting up in suburbs can hardly afford to wait for another train which is bound to be late by 15 to 20 minutes. This grievance the public have been mutely suffering for several months past. But it has now become unbearable and I dare say the public look up to you sir, to help them in redressing it.

Railway employees who are expected to look after the convenience of passengers are totally indifferent. Guards in charge of local trains think that their duty consists only in sounding a shrill whistle and in triumphantly waving their their favourite flag. They are unconcerned about passengers. A guard in charge of a crowded train is expected hold his breath for a minute or two longer to sound his whistle in order that passengers may have sufficient time to alight.

But here on the B. B. & C. I. Railway we have guards who take special delight in giving an immediate signal for start—sometimes hardly allowing a minute to passengers to get down—particularly when train is overcrowded.

Our stationmasters consider themselves big folk and some of them are even inaccessible. If one inquires of our such worthy why a train has been late and how long one will have to wait for it, one usually receives a very polite and informing reply "I don't know wait till the train arrives."

And lastly, that Olympian minister of traffic—the Traffic Superintendent. He is seldom seen at stations where his presence is required to be most regular though he is supposed to superintend or control the traffic. I must admit I once saw him in his luxurious saloon at the Colaba station, puffing his cigar coolly and unconcernedly with two sepoys patrolling his car, while on the platform opposite wearied public were anxiously waiting for their train to start and on another platform hundreds of poor people were being mercilessly hustled into 3rd class carriages of a mail train.

I cite these instances to show that Railway employees in particular have a curious belief that they are masters of the public and the public their servants.

It is a pity that those who have devoted and are devoting themselves to "housing problem" do not yet realise the importance of providing a convenient and rapid system of conveyance. All talk about utilising the Bombay suburbs for residential purposes is balderdash if our local train and tram services are allowed to remain under their present scandalous management.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

April 7, 1920.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 11.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in Kashmir. Light local rain has also fallen in the East Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are: Srinagar Sonamarg and Tinnevelly the Half an inch.

The Temparature is below normal over greater part of Northern and Central India.

Forecast: No large change.

THE KHILAFAT.

THE THREE CLAIMS.

MR. MAHOMED ALI INTERVIEWED.

"The Turk should be judged before the sentence is passed upon him," was the incisive opening statement of Mr. Mahomed Ali, the leader of the Indian Khilafat Deputation, to the request of the Editor of "India," for a statement of the objects of his Mission. "Europe and Christendom have been the judge in Chamber so far as the Turks are concerned, with not even the judicial ermine to distinguish between prosecutor, the judge, and the accused. The Turk has been condemned absolutely unheard."

"But have not many Europeans who have fought the Turk given him a good character as a clean and honourable fighter?" I queried.

"Yes—those who actually fought against the Turks. It is not they who condemn the Turk, but the man who has been a stay-at-home, whose feelings have been wrought upon by two of the shrewdest communities upon the earth—the Greeks and the Armenians. We challenge all open relevant enquiries."

"Lord Bryce has recently criticised the Moslems of India for uttering no word of condemnation of the undoubted Armenian massacres. What comment have you to make upon that?"

"I would say that to *Lord Bryce* they are undoubted. The moment that they are undoubted to *us* we should heartily condemn them. Islam is dearer to us than are the Turks. If there have been Armenian massacres we should try to find out who has tried to stir them up, to find out whoever is interested that there should be misrule and what provocation has first been given to that peasant community of Turkish blood—a community not very nimble-witted, yet who have to deal with an Armenian community which insists on having its pound of flesh in every business transaction. If such a measure could be passed to restrain Armenian exploitation, as the Land Alienation Bill which restrains the Indian *bania* there might be a great outcry than there is even over the massacres! The Armenians are commercial minority living upon the backs of the majority. The majority are people of elemental passions who see red because they are exploited. The have no access to the Chancelleries of Europe nor to historians like Lord Bryce. But if," continued Mr. Mahomed Ali, "the Trade Unions of Britain realised that the Turks were the worker of Asia who were fighting against their alien capitalists, they might re-adjust some of their views.

"What have you to say upon the recent reports of fresh massacres" I asked.

"That they want to take Symrna from Turk as a capitalist move. The massacres in Cilicia are suitable both in time and place to promote such a result. Hence we should suspend judgment until we know more of the matter."

THE STRAITS.

"What is your opinion as to the freedom of the Straits?"

"It is vitally connected with the freedom of the seas. Great Britain has her reservations upon that subject, and Mussulmans their own upon the smaller one. Do not create new heavens and new earths as microcosms in small places. If you apply a formula, apply it all round. There has been an interesting reversal as to the policy of the opening of the Straits. Russia fought for it in the Crimean War; Franco and England opposed it, and the Peace of Paris of 1863, contained a clause prohibiting the Black Sea Fleet of Rusia from passing the Dardanelles. To-day Tsarist Russia is no longer to be feared, so why do we hear so much about the opening of the Straits and the British guns which are to command them? Russia has changed hands, but evidently Lenin and Trotsky are to be outflanked in the Black Sea; it is really that the Mediterranean Fleet wants to go in. The command of that part of the world is a question of oil. Otherwise there never was any necessity to go to Bagdad."

"Do you believe in self-determination for Asia Minor?"

"Yes, if it be granted for Asia Major and India be granted complete self-government."

"What is your opinion as to the defence of India against aggression by the acquisition of Moslem States?"

"That India should be consulted about the defence of India. If Turkey were to attack India, Indian Moslems would defend her. Islam sanctions war only in defence of Islam. After all, why has there been in no previous war any talk of the safety of the Khilafat? Because never before was it in jeopardy. It is all very well for the 'Methodist Recorder' to talk about taking the mind of Jesus Christ to the Turk; by all means do so, but not by British troops occupying the Straits. It is not Christianity but infidelity which the Moslem dreads. The claim for Constantinople, therefore, rests upon the belief that there should be some places devoted to the worship of the One God where man claims obedience through God and for God, and not for Mammon, commerce, strategic frontiers, bourses, oil, imperial expansion, or the exploitation of the native."

THREE CLAIMS.

"What are your Deputation's specific spiritual and territorial claims?" I asked.

"They are three. First, that it is a question purely between Mussulman and Mussulman that the Holy Places of Islam must remain with the Khalif. We want no puppets of the Hedjaz to be their custodians. Even in the Hedjaz a fair plebiscite would give as a result that the *strongest* Moslems Power ought to be the custodian.

"The second demand concerns the 'Island' of Arabia. By the testament of the Prophet it ought to be under the exclusive control of the Khalif. That the fourth boundary of the Tigris and Euphrates (meaning Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine) must be in Moslem control is an injunction beyond which no Mussulman can go. This was the land of the Prophets; there is no material wealth there to temp- cupidity; it has a barren soil; Mecca, where Abraham settled his son Ishmael, was the centre of the 'uncultivable valley,' Mecca itself being designated by God as 'the protected city.' It is the great sanctuary of the Faithful. Its personal centre is the Khalif, the Commander of the Faithful. If all the world slip away, the 'island' is sacrosanct. Its sovereignty is God's, and God's alone. From that land the Khalif drew no soldiers and no money. More was spent on Arabia than came out of it. It was not a question oof gain but of responsibility. As to Jerusalem, who could be a better warden than the Turk? He was practically there to keep peace among the Christians, and between the Jews and the Christians. In fact, the Jews of Palestine would be just as willing to live under Turkish suzerainty as British, if there was assurance of their development. With regard to all the allegations against the Young Turks, they have never been given a dog's chance. You would not find a Moslem in India to say a word against the Young Turks. The difficulty to-day was that there was no access between Turkey and India. I myself," said Mr. Mahomed Ali, "was interned on the ground that I had sympathy with the King's enemies. As a matter of fact, the wire I sent to Talaat was sent from Simla with Government money, and was written in the office of the head of the C.I.D. Roughly speaking, it ran as folows:—

Please think a thousand times before you enter this war, and if you enter this war against England our position would be extremely sad.

"Instead of interning us, the Government should have used us as ambassadors to influence Turkey, to check her, to keep her out of this war. But Russia would never have allowed that! **Russia has gone. India** may go, for all that Englishmen seem to care.

"Our third claim is that the preservation of the Khilafat for the defence of the Faith postulates adequate territory, adequate military and naval resources, adequate financial resources, adequate room for industrial and economic evelopment. If, for instance, Thrace, Smyrna, and Cicilia be torn away, Turkey loses her industrial and economic centres. If that is to be done, as a counsel of despair one might say, 'Take away Constantinople. At least that would satisfy the new owner.' But the pledges of Mr. Lloyd George for Thrace and Asia Minor ought to cover these last claims."

A MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

The following is an interview with the Indian Khilafat Deputation which has been cabled to America by the United Press of America.

"If there is any question of setting up a Prisoner of the Bosphorus, similar to the present status of the Pope in Rome, or more particularly as at Avignon in times gone by Mahomedans will have none of it."

Such is the emphatic declaration of Mahomed Ali, head of the All-India Khilafat Delegation, which is now here fighting against the expulsion of the Turk from Constantinople. The Delegation will shortly visit the United States to enlist American sympathy for the preservation of the integrity and independence of the Mahomedan faith, and in addition to the seventy million Mahomedans of India, Mahomed Ali claims to speak for 250 millions of his faith all over the world.

Mahomed Ali and his colleagues hold no brief for the old bad rule of the Turk in Europe or Asia Minor, and they rely upon President Wilson's cardinal doctrine of self-determination and the love of freedom and tolerance ingrained in America since the departure of the "Mayflower" from the religiously oppressed shores of Britain.

Mahomed Ali pointed out, in an interview with the United Press, that the Allies employed Mahomedan soldiers freely for the suppression of Germany and her confederates and that it would be a gross breach of faith, now that the victory is won, to behave as though Christianity had gained a victory over Mahomedanism. "If Christianity wants a new Crusade, she can have it, but not with the aid of Mahomedan soldiers," declared Mahomed Ali, in a burst of fiercy eloquence.

"Do not misunderstand me," he continued dropping back into the normal reasoning calm of the Asiatic. "There is no hostile feeling in the Mahomedan world against their Christian neighbours, and it depends largely upon Europe and America whether racial biterness develops. At present the campaign in favour of 'casting the Turk out of Europe' is very disturbing to Mahomedans. It is not the fault of India, which wants no crusades, but if anything of that kind develops in Europe and America it is only to be expected that a similar spirit will develop east of Suez.

NATIONAL QUESTION.

"Seventy millions of Indian Mahomedans consider themselves outraged in their religious faith by this crusade against the Turks, and they are supported by 250 millions of their co-religionists elsewhere. To the true Mahomedan the Khalifate is centred in Constantinople, and as far as India is concerned it is not merely a religious question, but a national one. Every other creed in India's 300 million population is prepared to support the demands of Indian Mahomedans."

Mahomed Ali, who was interned by the British Government for five years during the war, not for any crime but on account of his personal influence among the Mahomedans, declares that, on his release, he was astonished to find how enormously national sentiment had grown in India, even during the short five years of his internment, against which he makes no complaint. "The Indian people, regardless of religion or creed, are determined to support their Mahomedan brothers in their protest against what they regard as an infringement of religious liberty. And 300 million people cannot be ignored," he added, significantly. "Mahomedans do not send us here to preach for their faith, we contended, and religious tolerance still exists, the Christian world, and the American people in particular, will realise that we are only asking for justice. The question of the future government of Turkey and Asia Minor can well be left to negotiation, but it must be impartial negotiation with due regard to the principle of self-determination, and not based on only hostile religious cry about 'driving the Turk out of Europe.'

"No Mahomedan soldier who assisted in the overthrow of Germany ever imagined that his services would be utilised to overthrow the centre of his religious belief—the Khalifat. It would be an act of treachery for the Allies to abolish the Khilafat—to dissolve Turkish rule in Constantinople on the strength of their achievements. And as far as the campaign in Turkey, Syria, and diers played a very large part in its successful, Indian soldiers played a very large part in its success."

ARMENIAN MANDATE.

Referring to the question of Armenia, Mahomed Ali declared that his Congress was ready to accept the Wilson policy of self-determination there as elsewhere, but he did not favour the United States accepting a mandate for the government of the country. "For years," he declared, "European foreign policy has always endeavoured to stir up strife in Armenia and elsewhere, and while we have the greatest confidence in America's good-will we should not like to see her drawn into the maelstrom of European politics. Nor, apparently, is that the desire of Americans themselves," he added. "In 1913 Turkey invited Great Britain to co-operate with her in the settlement of the Armenian problem, but owing to the 'blue funk' policy of Viscount (then Sir Edward) Grey, and fear of Russian objections, the proposal fell through and nothing was done.

"Mahomedans are not trying to save Turkey from her sins or the penalties of being on the losing side in a war," he concluded. "But they will not stand for the abolition of the Khilafat, and cannot sanction the establishment of a Mahomedan Papal 'Prisoner of the Bosphorus' at Constantinople. They must have an independent Khalif, supported by an adequate army and navy and financial resources, to enable him to defend their faith in case of necessity. In America—the home of religious freedom—we expect support in these claims."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

SIMLA, April 10.

LEGISLATIVE DEPT.

Mr. E. M. Cook and Sir Arthur Anderson resign their seats on the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. W. F. Keiton resigns from Indian Civil Service.

Majors A. H. H. Russell, A. S. Leslie and D. F. C. Frazer of the Indian Medical Service are posted to Madras.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Lt.-Col. R. F. Molesworth I. M. S. becomes Residency Surgeon, Nepal. Mr. J. G. Acheson I. C. S. reverts to the United Provinces. Mr. T. S. Eyton I. C. S. has three month's leave.

FINANCE DEPT.

Lt.-Col. F. T. C. Hughes, Assay Master, Bombay has eight months' leave, Major Drake J. M. S. officiates.

Mr. C. R. Robertson officiates as Assay Master, Calcutta.

Mr. T. C. Fisher is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.

COMMERCE DEPT.

Mr. J. Fisher, Rodericks, Postal Department has 6 months' leave. Mr. Hanson officiates as Postmaster General 4th grade and Deputy Director General of Post Office. Mr. L. P. Kulkarani officiates as Assistant Director General.

EDUCATION DEPT.

Rev. D. G. Macpherson resigns service. Major J. Manson I. M. S. Bacteriological department has 6 months' leave. Dr. Baini Prashad is appointed Assistant Superintendent Zoological Survey.

RAILWAY DEPT.

Colonel W. D. Waghorn R. E. officiates as President of the Railway Board. The detailed survey of Garumuktesar Kasganj railway has been sanctioned.

INDUSTRIES DEPT.

Mr. C. C. T. Eastgate officiates as Electrical Adviser to the Government of India vice Mr. Mears.

240 MILES AN HOUR.

Air travel across the North American continent from New York to San Francisco (about, 2,400 miles) within 10 hours, thanks to high altitude trade winds, is predicted in the near future by officials of the American Air Service.

According to Major Rudolph Schroeder, who recently established an altitude record of 36,000 feet [when his eyes were frozen and he fell 5 miles, yet landed safely], there are trade winds at that height blowing east to west at from 100 to 300 miles an hour. Officials of the Air Service propose that this great speed should be used for transportation, and predict new air travel speed records.

It is reported that tests will be made shortly as the result of Major Schroeder's experiments with a semi-rigid balloon, which the New York "Word" announces is already perfected to withstand great pressure at high altitudes. Major Schroeder's flight is said to have removed the last obstacle to a successful test by proving the value of a device designed to keep the engines running long enough to drive the balloon to the necessary altitude. The new balloon is 686 feet long, its envelop bing drawn over a frame of aluminium steel, with a capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet of helium gas. It is fitted with four engines of 400-h.p. each.

AWAKENING IN KATHIAWAR.

NEED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

A LETTER TO RULING PRINCES.

The following letter has been addressed to the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar by the Secretary of the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha, Rajkot:—

Your Highness:—At the instance of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha I beg to invite Your Highness' attention to the desirability of introducing at an early date Reforms in your State and giving your subjects a voice in State administration. The aim and object for which the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha is founded is to promote the welfare of Kathiawad as a whole. Many of its members are subjects of different Kathiawad States. My Committee believes that it cannot undertake anything more calculated to conduce to the moral and material well being of the people of Kathiawad as a whole than to impress respectfully on the minds of the Rulers of the important States of the Province, the necessity of liberalising their administration and keeping pace with the new spirit which has been born in the world as a result of the great War, and which is so generously recognized in British India by His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor in his graciousr Proclamation.

2. There is no difference whatsoever in the mental calibre of the people living in British India and those residing in the Kathiawad States. The proportion of educated and literate people, enterprising merchants and traders, competent artisans and mechanics is not less in the Kathiawad States than in British India. The cultivating and labouring classes are no less intelligent and hardworking than their brethren under the British rule. Some of the best brains in Bombay in the various spheres of life and especially in commerce are supplied by Kathiawad and most of them have living connection with their States.

3. Any reforms which Your Highness may introduce will therefore be responded to with the same intelligence and fervour by your people as by those in British India and Your Highness will have the additional advantage of the personal devotion of your subjects which they have inherited by a long tradition inculcated by [illegible] tures as the Ramayana and the [illegible] bha-rat and which are deeply rooted in the social and religious life of the people.

NEW SPIRIT ABROAD.

4. It cannot be said that the rulers of the Kathiawar States have not progressed with the times and are not impregnated with the liberal ideas which are characteristic of the New Era. We have among those rulers many who regarding education, intelligence and abilities can challenge comparison anywhere. They could not but have noted the "new spirit abroad in the world," of which His Excellency the Viceroy spoke at the Ruling Princes Conference in November last year and must no doubt have felt that their States must also move with the times and that the best thing they can do for the benefit of their subjects and the moral and material development of their States would be to introduce a substantial measure of Reforms in their administration.

5. We therefore respectfully trust that the important States of Kathiawar will give a lead and take up the question as soon as possible. *Bis dat quit cito dat.* The people's expectation and hopes are so highly pitched that there will be profound disappointment, if the people do not see any sign of movement towards the desired and desirable goal at an early date. It may be that Your Highness is already devising a scheme, but if it is so, people are ignorant. May we in all respect and humility request Your Highness to take the people in confidence and though it may be superfluous to suggest it, may we draw your attention to the advantages of inviting independent public opinion on such scheme as may be formulated in Your State?

6. Your Highness will pardon us for taking the liberty of writing this letter but the welfare of Kathiawad is centred in the welfare of the people living in each individual State and our destinies are so interlinked that no part of Kathiawad can afford to be indifferent to the system of Government prevailing in any individual State.

REPATRIATED INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 11.

The following particulars regarding the repartriation of India emigrants who are entitled to receive free or assisted passages back to India are published for information. The s.s. Sutlej arrived from British Guiana at Calcutta on December 21st conveying 867 repartriated emigrants. The s.s. Ganges arrived at Calcutta on March 7th conveying 871 Indian emigrants from Trinidad. The Fiji Government report that 960 emigrants have applied for repartriation and that a ship has been chartered which was expected to leave the Colony in March. No definite information has been yet received from Jamaica or Surinam islands and the Government of India are making inquiries, in the matter.

BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY.

LAST YEAR MOST PROSPEROUS.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY'S SURVEY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday, at the Graham's Building, under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

The President, in proposing the adoption of the Association's Report for last year, said:—

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In the usual course of procedure, this motion of the adoption of the Report should have been made by your Chairman, but, as you know, he has been away from us, and, in his absence I have had to carry on the work as Chairman, for the last four months.

The year under Report has been marked by very momentous events, which are calculated to change the whole tone of our public life and react largely on industrial activities of the country in future. The most important of these is the passing of the Reforms Bill. Under the new Reforms we are given the privilege of returning one member to the enlarged Council, and I trust the Association will return the best and ablest man, as I believe, various questions affecting the welfare of the industry to which I refer hereafter are bound to crop up.

CURRENCY REPORT.

Mr. Rahimtulla then proceeded to adversely criticise the report of the Currency Committee saying the main points on which he criticised the present policy of the Government were:—(1) Free import of gold into this country recommended by both the Majority and Minority Reports and asked for by this Association has not been yet secured and the artificial and arbitrary restrictions are still placed on the private importation of gold. (2) Enormous loss is being incurred on India's accumulated resources in England by the rate at which Reverse Councils have been sold. (3) The high rate of exchange by reducing the volume of prices of exports has reduced the consuming power of the ryot. (4) The Government are interfering with the legally established ratio of 15 rupees for the sovereign and are making an injury to our interests greater by selling Reverse Bills at very high rate. (5) The result is there is a stringency in the money market and there is an unprecedented instability of exchange conditions, capital is being withdrawn from this country and the export and import trade of this country is dislocated. (6) The manner of selling Reverse Bills was most unsatisfactory, both with regard to the rates at which they were sold and the manner in which tenders were received and allotments made, since it was only banks and other bodies, who had large resources, were able to secure allotments.

UNPARALLELED PROSPERITY.

Coming to the general condition of the mill industry, Mr. Rahimtulla said:—"I am happy to report to you that we have experienced during the last twelve months unparalleled prosperity, both in spinning and weaving sections of our industry. I think we have reached the high water mark of prosperity and we may well choose this moment to dwell with satisfaction on our achievements. In the city of Bombay we give employment to over one hundred thousand inside the factory and a large number of merchants, brokers and others in connection with the purchase of our raw material, stores and the sale of our manufactures. It is not an idle claim if we say that the prosperity of Bombay is bound up irrevocably with the prosperity of the textile industry. The textile industry of Bombay has an unique distinction of having demonstrated to the people the advantage of investing their money not in land, but in industrial concerns, at a time when such industrial booms as we are at present passing through were not dreamt of. If we secure a few necessary conditions and assistance in certain directions from the Government I contemplate the future of the textile industry with absolute confidence. For the next two or three years owing to depletion of stocks and other conditions we shall have a continuance of the present prosperous times and for the future we have, besides our Home Market, what we may regard as our natural markets, in the areas in Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia, East Africa and Persia, which all have very excellent outlet for the products of our spindles and looms. I do not wish to refer specifically to the few concerns which, following the example of some of the Lancashire factories, have changed hands with a new capitalisation at to-day's rate. Whether we regard this as a safe valuation as a permanent basis or not no one can deny this as a symptom of extraordinary prosperity and extraordinary confidence in the future.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

There is, however, one serious obstacle to these expectations for the future being realised, and that is the Labour disputes and the manner in which these disputes are fought out. I can speak for this Association with authority that the members of this Asssociation have always been anxious to secure material well being of their men and have taken various steps from time to time towards this end. Nor have the millowners been unmindful of the great rise in the cost of living for the working class. They are always ready in any fair negotiations to consider the question of higher wages or temporary high prices allowances, but they are always faced with the difficulty that an increase in wages effected in the days of great prosperity of the industry is never again brought down even when owing to other circumstances the margin of profit left to the industry is reduced or even disappears. We are willing to do for our men what we can, but what we object to and will never tolerate is the manner in which labour chooses to bring to our notice their grievances. I do not know who is advising them, but every one who encourages labour to go on strike first and then to formulate their grievances afterwards, is as much an enemy of labour as of capital engaged in industry. It is easy always to harp upon the cleavage of interest between labour and capital, but it would be difficult to deny that prolonged stoppages of industry, no matter due to what cause, react unfavourably on industry as a whole, that is to say, the labour as well as the capital. After stating that they had passed through two great strikes, he said he would be only too glad to see some efficient machinery established by which disputes could be settled without prolonged strikes or lock-outs and they would be glad to see their workmen so far educated and disciplined as to be have in an orderly manner during such emergency.

There is no feature of that struggle which strikes me more than the continual change of front adopted by the labour. I do not know to what extent those who went on strike clearly understood the issues involved. I am inclined to think that most of them went out at the instigation of the few of the bolder spirits who saw their opportunity for notoriety and adventure and to egg on the rest of the factory hands to follow them. There appears to be altogether an erroneous impression in the minds of those who led that strike that declaration of a general strike without the formulation of any demands would bring the capitalists to their knees. Further during the first months that is to say in January the claim which they pressed forward most was for a living wage, but subsequent demands show that it was not the intention of the labour to be satisfied with the new level of wages so as to enable them to live in the same manner and at the same standard as before. A new and more ambitious tes which they put before themselves was the amount of the profits made by the mills and then they were dissatisfied that what went to labour as a whole was a very inadequate share of the total. This featur as I pointed out above, is erroneous in th fact that one must not take into calcula tion merely the years of prosperity, but also times when stocks were heavy and could not be sold, when cotton crop is bad in quality and prices are ruling high, when Japan or Lancashire under-cuts us in our own staples.

"MUSHROOM LABOUR SOCIETIES."

Gentlemen, I can declare with confidence that none would like to see the standard of intelligence and education go up amongst our labourers as much as I would. None would like more than myself that *bona fide* organisation of the labourers themselves, run not by bullies and roughs, but by a staff amenable to the wishes of the whole body of labour, an organisation the working of which and the full bearings of which are understood by every employee of the mills in Bombay. But what I object to very strongly is the emergence of mushroom societies which came forward and claimed to do the fighting for the labour. These societies were conducted by men whose names were never heard of before, either by the millowners or by the workers. What I want to know is why these stalwarts whose hearts melted in sympathy for the great suffering of the mill-hands in Bombay delayed their activities until after the strike was on. Where were they for all these years? Out of these mushroom societies there came into existence a body called the Labour Settlement League, with which I am sorry to say was associated Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. This Labour League, seems to me, did not understand the conditions essential to the welfare either of Labour or of the Industry as a whole. They had no idea of the harm done not only to industry generally, but on the very men whose welfare they were seeking by prolonged unemployment. Never was an attempt made to ask the mill-hands to go back to work and to formulate their demands afterwards and then if they were not granted, to advise them to go on strike. I suggest that no one could have overlooked such a practicable course, but it was not advocated by the Labour League, because they had no power or real influence over those who were leading the strike. The gentlemen of the Labour League had perhaps watched the fate of those who had given this Counsel to the Labour for going to work first and formulate their demands afterwards in the strike of 1919. With a body like this the Millowners' Association did not open negotiations and we have been blamed in high quartrs for ignoring representations made by people like Sir Narayen Chandawarkar. Now I want to be frank and candid on this matter. I regard Sir Narayen Chandawarkar as totally misguided in this mission which he undertook and in the associates on the Labour Settlement Committee, whom he had chosen and with whom he was working. We were satisfied that some of these members were not influenced in their desire to negotiate with us. They were men holding extreme and irresponsible attitude, men who wanted the millowners to come on their knees and to submit because they said that the milll owners could not hold out. A letter subsequently addressed to Sir Narayen by the Members of the League itself bears me out in this assertion. That letter disclosed on what weak foundations the activities of this League were founded. "To our great regret" say some of the Members of the League, in resigning from the League, "We find that there were certain members of the committee who instead of helping their colleagues to settle the disputes ran counter to the principles on which the committee was constituted". The letter proceeds, "No doubt was left in our minds that men were being tampered with in order to prolong the struggle, and the forces came from within the committee". We could not negotiate with a body some of whom were evidently attempting to prolong the struggle and as for Sir Narayen Chandawarkar, though he might have great interest in the welfare of labour, he did not know what he was talking when he suggested that there was a lock-out and at the same time advocated payment of strike wages. The millowners might well say "Who, but must laugh, if such a man there be, who would not weep, if Sir Narayen were he". How was the strike ultimately settled? It was only through the intervention of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. The millowners were at no time averse to consider the question of higher wages, but they had to resent the unbusiness like manner of going on strike first without making any representation, and then the methods of fighting and negotiating chosen by the labour. What I want most is that political amateurs should not rush in between Labour and Capital for gaining notoriety. I am sure that the welfare of labour would be better secured if they were left alone and if they themselves dealt and negotiated with the owners of factories. In this connection I cannot but offer grateful thanks of this Association to His Excellency Sir George Lloyd for his intervention and for the keen interest in the welfare of the local laour which he has evinced. Nor should I omit to mention the assistance afforded to us by the authorities in general and by Mr. Griffith, the Commissioner of Police, and General James for the protection of the factories and for the preservation of order in the City.

HOUSING.

The next important question on which I would like to say something is the question of housing. The millowners of Bombay have been accused from time to time of having neglected their duty for housing their employees. The charge, said Mr. Rahimtulla, was very unfair. After giving reasons why the millowners were not in a position to do anything in this direction for some years he said "since 1915 the mills have made large profits and some of the mills are now in a position to construct chawls. The amount which they could spare appears inadequate in vitw of the enormous rise in prices of building materials and in some cases of absolute scarcity of them. Still the millowners cannot be blamed for the delay. If any reasonable scheme is put forward by the Government and His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, who has got fresh ideas and energy, the members of our association and specially those who control large groups of mills, will be only too glad to cooperate.

Gentlemen I repeat, the charge against the millowners in regard to the neglect of housing conditions of their employees is grossly unfair. In which country in the world, and in which industry has the responsibility for the housing of the employees been put on the heads of the owners of factories, and which of the large employees. It is our earnest desire to see our labour housed properly and under sanitary conditions, because we would then have better and more efficient workmen. But I am not prepared to agree and this association I am sure will not agree to the general dictum laid down that every employer should arrange for the housing of his men. The responsibility for such housing reste not with the employers but with the local bodies and the Government. After stating the view of the Industrial Commission he proceeded to say "I was not going to make a list of our grievances against the Government had I not been forced by the unfair blame which Sir Thomas Holland has sought to cast upon us.

INIQUITY OF EXCISE DUTY.

What have the Government done to assist the Textile industry directly or indirectly, that they come forward and prescribe heroic remedies in regard to housing of the workmen. Take the ancient iniquity of Excise duty on the products of our factories. The justification for this at one time was the principle of Free Trade and the Government then shifted their ground to justify this for revenue purposes. Lord Hardinge admitted that this import was unjust from every standpoint and a promise was made to us 18 months ago for the readjustment of Indian Tariffs from which we expected that this duty would be abolished. What I feel is that whatever the reason for the imposition of the Excise duty and for its continuance of it now, the Government of India were at least free to decide that the whole or portion of this exaction from the Textile industry of Bombay would be used for the benefit of the industry or at least for the construction of sanitary chawls. The Government, I am sorry to say, have failed to do this. What we want is that before preaching pious homilies to the Millowners of Bombay, men like Sir Thomas Holland should see that the Excise duty levied on the Mills of Bombay was spent on the solution of the housing problem here. When the Government wants loan they make appeals to the Members of this Association and I hope the Government will, in all fairness, admit that such appeals have received great response, and yet the Government did not hesitate to come down on the same industry with the Excess Profit levy. After referring to the injustice of the super-tax, Mr. Rahimtulla said: "Instead of contributing anything or subsidising the growth of sanitary dwelings for the workmen the Government took away more than 20 per cent. of the sums which were expressly set aside for being used used for building chawls. I will go further and say that the Government have done nothing to encourage the expansion of industry generally or to secure the welfare of the workmen in particular. We have been told and no one seems to take greater pride in the growing figures of the products of our factories than those who prepare Trade and other reports on behalf of Government that there is a remarkable progress of the Textile industry in spite of the Excess Profit Tax.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

I want to draw the attention of this Association and the public to the fact that the expansion of the Textile industry in Lancashire and in Japan during the same period has been considerably greater. Particularly in the case of Japan competition, which we have to suffer, is altogether unfair. Japan is allowed to take away 15 lacs of baled cotton and send down their manufactures in piece goods to this country. These manufactures have increased in the past two years by more than a thousand per cent. There is no duty except the 7½ per cent. on the Imports from Japan while Indian manufactured articles sent to Japan have to pay high tariff. The Japanese Government subsidise the vessels which carry raw materials from here and bring back the manufactured articles, and they subsidise the Banks which finance these trade movements both ways. The manufactures of Japan are protected at home by large high tariff walls. The Mills there work by two shifts for 22 hours. The Government give education free and have made it compulsory and by their attention to sanitation they secure comparatively better efficiency of labour and lastly there is no exeise duty to be paid and no cloth control. What happens then is that having secured as much profits as they want on their home demand, the Japanese Manufacturers are able to dump down their Yarn in China at rates with which the Indian Yarn cannot compete. The curious position taken up by the Government of India is absolutely incomprehensible to us. When the Millowner of Bombay suggests an export duty on cotton the Government emerge as a great defender of the cultivator and the producer and say that the export duty will reduce the prices which the producer realises. When on the other hand the same Millowner points out the bad effect of high exchange on the export trade and on the producer himself as well as on the industry he is told by the Government and the Currency Commission that India has a monopoly of raw materials and "cotton and hides are articles for which the world demand is insistent inspite of high prices."

HOURS OF LABOUR.

This question has been engaging the serious attention of your Committee during the past year. It first arose in the month of June; there were some who considered the time was most inopportune for the shortening of the hours of labour. Exchange then was at 1s. 10d. It was argued that with a high rate of Exchange on the one hand, and with the keen competition of Japan on the other, thanks to the attitude of the Government, the Textile Industry in India would be seriously handicapped. It was decided then, to await the decision of the Washington Conference, which was to meet in October. India being a Member of the League of Nations could not afford to ignore the recommendation of the Washington Conference. They have now recommended sixty hours a week. Labour also demanded shorter hours in the month of January. The Cawnpore Mills also having gone on a ten-hours' working, it was decided by a very large majority to reduce the hours of labour to ten a day. I trust the Ahmedabad Mills will soon fall into line with us, and you must have seen that the Committee of our Association has sent in a Memorial to the Government of India to amend the Factory Act accordingly.

HIGHER WAGES.

Mr. Rahimtulla proceeded to say: "There are critics, and I may assure you they are as multitudinous as the stars in heaven, who tell us we can easily afford to pay higher wages for our Labour, and therefore we should do so. There is no objection to paying extra wages for efficient labour. I would any day prefer to employ highly paid skilled Labour, rather than the opposite. I consider Indian Labour, in spite of its low scale of wages, to be one of the most expensive in the world. By the reduction of hours of labour to ten, an opportunity is now given to Indian labour to prove its efficiency, by giving proportionately more production in 10 hours than in 12. I understand that even in the case of two shifts of eight hours, the anticipated better efficiency has not been forthcoming. I maintain that the Bombay Millowners have taken the necessary step to look after the comforts of their Labour. Wages have been increased by about 85 per cent. since 1914, free medical aid has been provided, some Mills provide cheap grain and clothing while the operatives have not to pay extra for house accommodation and can secure loans on easier terms from Cooperative Societies. A good number of holidays is given and in case of accidents, or death the families are duly compensated. Now that the price of food stuffs is falling, I do not think labour has anything to complain about. It has been alleged that while Capital is combined, Labour is unorganized and unable to secure reasonable terms from the Capitalist. For my own part, I would like to see some Association or organization whereby the grievances of Labour could be ascertained and which could arbitrate in strikes and other labour disputes. But the difficulty is in setting up Machinery for the purpose in this Country. Various Schemes have been suggested.

An arbitration board would not serve the purpose, as, while it would bind Capital, there is no guarantee that Labour would be bound by its award. Also a Board of Conciliation has been suggested, on which neither Capital nor Labour would be represented. The same objections apply but it is urged that public opinion would play an important part. It is true public opinion was greatly responsible for the settlement of the last big strike in England, but I would submit that public opinion does not count for much with Labour in a place like India, for, we claim that public opinion was on our side during the last strike but it had no effect. Again, we are told that the Ahmedabad Millowners are preparing Machinery to avert strikes. That experiment needs to be carefully watched, and if successful, it will, I am sure, be adopted by the Bombay Millowners.

Mr. Rahimtulla then made a brief reference to questions like primary education and cooperative societies, which concern the welfare of the labour population.

He, then said they would be glad to hear that the Cotton Contracts Board has been preparing plans and estimates for a first-class cotton exchange, worthy of the city, on the Ballard Estate.

After referring to cloth control, he said: "We are still suffering from shortage of railway wagons and cotton has to wait a long time in up-country before it can be brought down to Bombay and Mills have to pay high prices for coal to be consumed. We are thankful to the Government for having removed the Excess Profit Tax, and in its place, a New Super Tax with a flat rate of one anna in the Rupee has been substituted. I am glad to see the Government has come to realise the mistake of charging Super Tax on the amount carried to reserve funds."

After referring to the strength and resources of the Association Mr. Rahimtulla concluded his speech saying that another thing in which the Association would have to be very active during the course of the next twelve months was the question of Tariff adjustment.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji seconded the proposal and Mr. J. A. Wadia in supporting the resolution made a long speech.

DONATIONS.

The report was adopted and after resolutions sanctioning the donations of Rs. 2,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; Rs. 1,000 to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics; Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Association; Rs. 500 to the European Police Death Benefit Fund; Rs. 500 to the Visram Dinkar Fund (for widows of deceased Indian Constabulary); Rs. 500 to the Police Comforts Fund; Rs. 350 to the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association; Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association; Rs. 250 to the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses; and Rs. 250 to the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital; and reelecting Mr. N. S. Jamsetji the auditor of the Association's Accounts, the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

MEDICAL CASUALS (3) BEAT 2-88TH INFANTRY (1)

This game in the above tournament came off on the Gymkhana ground on Monday, when the Medical Casuals won by two goals, the scores being three goals to one. The game proved a scraggy anair, though there was no lack of dash or determination. The Infantry team were very desultory in their attempts and finished very badly in their forward play at the start. The Medical Casuals, though not a very extraordinary combination, had an easy time and kept the opposing defence fairly busy almost throughout. The Infantry forwards had some open chances, but they fumbled most miserably just at the critical moment, Captain Warden, in particular, being responsible for the misses. The Infantry team pressed at times, but they were far too erratic and resorted to hard hitting which failed to serve their purpose. The Medical Casuals' forwards were more businesslike and supported by a fairly good defence, gave anxious moments to the opposing defence. Two goals were scored by the Medical Casuals in the first period, Assistant Surgeon Van Haften and Sergt. Mathias being responsible for the scores. Immediately after the restart, Pte. Doyle increased the lead. Just before the close, Nanjunda for the Infantry team reduced the margin and the game thus ended with the final scores:—

Medical Casuals ..... Three goals.
2/88th Infantry ..... One goal.

The teams were:—

Medical Casuals:—Walker: Assistant Surgeon Osborne and Captain Broadby; Hildreth, Assistant Surgeon Sweeney and Assistant Surgeon Rego; Sergt. Dufty, Assistant Surgeon Van Haften, Captain Comyn, Pte. Doyle and Sergt. Mathias.

2/88th Infantry:—Capt. Canteenvala, Pooriyya and Erappa; J. Sandanswani, N Moodeliyar and A. N. Other: Chinappa, Doraswami, Capt. Warden, Nanjunda and Chinappa.

Umpires:—Messrs. Cyriaco d'Souza and Reporter.

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS (3) BEAT S. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

A fairly fast and interesting encounter was the result of the meeting between these two teams on the Gymkhana ground on Monday, when the Telegraphists won by three goals without a response. Both sets of forwards showed clever stick-work, but the St. Mary's defence could hardly cope with the vigorous and incisive attack of the Telegraph forwards. After five minutes' play the Telegraphists scored their first goal, Edward being responsible for the point. Midway through the second-half the Telgraphists scored their second goal through Sequeira and just towards the close Conway increased the Telegraphists' lead and the game thus ended in a win for the Telegraph team as stated. The St. Mary's boys showed pretty combination at times, but their half-line fell to pieces and their backs had a gruelling time, having had to resist repeated onslaughts by the Telegraph forwards.

The teams were:—

Government Telegraphs:—Walker; Perrie and Harding; S. D'Souza, S. Pereira and C. D'Costa; Mendonsa, Sequeira, Hankins, Edwards and Conway.

St. Mary's High School:—Coviny; Cratario and Leo; Razook, Johannes and Pais: Macado, Remos, Singlehurst, Vaz and Ellis.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. Macdermot.

DEATH OF RAI SITA NATH RAI BAHADUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The Hon. Rai Sita Nath, Rai Bahadur, member, Imperial Legislative Council, died here this morning of Pneumonia.

[Rai Bahadur was a rich banker and noted for some prominent war gifts. Since 1903, he had been continuously connected with either the Local Council or the Imperial Council. At the time of death, he was representing the non-official members of the Bengal Council in the Imperial Council.]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, April 13.
Public Meeting near French Bridge.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Dunera will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Thongwa via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.
Ripon Club's dinner to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at 8-0 p. m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.
Dr. Tagore's lecture on Education in the University Convocation Hall at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad to preside.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.
Oriental Government Security and Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 48th annual general meeting of shareholders at 4 p.m. at the head office, Oriental Buildings, Fort.

DR. TAGORE'S LECTURE ON EDUCATION

A public lecture on education will be delivered by Dr. Rabidranath Tagore, in the University Convocation Hall on Friday, the 16th instant, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor will preside.

PEOPLE'S UNION.

A meeting under the auspices of this Union will be held to-day at 7-30 p.m. at Javaji Bhuwan, Sandoo, in honour of Dr. R. V. Khedkar, M. D., F.R.S., Dr. V. M. Navale, and Mr. V. S. Dongre, who are proceeding to England on behalf of the Hindu backward classes.

NATIONAL FINANCING CORPORATION LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the share holders of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the company at 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, on Wednesday the 21st instant at 4 p.m.

FIRE AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Early on Monday morning a fire broke out in a four-storied building at Nagdevi on the ground floor of which provisions were stored. The fire originated there first, and as soon as it was detected the fire engines turned up and put it out. The loss is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

STABS HIMSELF WITH A PENKNIFE.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Jasraj Sakalchand aged 45, who was living in a chawl at Madanpura, and was found lying wounded in a lavatory. He had stabbed himself with a penknife in his stomach and back. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SMALL-POX IN THE CITY.

The Executive health officer of the Municipal Corporation asks us to draw attention of the public to the prevalence of small-pox in the city and the necessity of vaccination. Information regarding vaccination can be had on application to the Superintendent of Vaccination, Supari Bag, Parel. The telephone number is 1002

EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent, Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd., Madras, reports the following delays on Cablegrams.

INDIA TO AUSTRALIA.

Full rate ...	15 hrs.
Deferred	31 hrs.

AUSTRALIA TO INDIA.

Full rate	40 hrs.
Deferred	40 hrs.

LAYLAND HODGSON COY.

A NIGHT OF VAUDEVILLE.

The large combination of some thirty ladies and gentlemen brought to India by Mr. Layland Hodgson, for some time leading juvenile of the Bandman Musical Comedy Company, gave, by way of an introduction to Bombay a vaudeville entertainment last night at the Excelsior Theatre and from the applause of a tremendous house one would conclude that the company has at once struck popularity. It is a Revue Company that while rehearsing a revue Thursday night, the efforts will be given up to the class of entertainment provided last night. There was much that was quite good and nothing that was very poor but the generality of the turns was just ordinary.

If dressing will make a show, then the Layland Hodgson company will "go" hugely, for the variety of dresses was remarkable. There is quite a good chorus of girls too and their business was something new, or something different from that we have lately seen. Concerted work was appreciated and so was individual effort. The opening chorus created a good impression and other items followed in quick succession, a ragtime quartette after the manner of the Rascals or the Melody Four in London. Although obviously suffering from a severe cold Miss Florence Harrington gave Hindustan assisted with a chorus in a taking manner while Mr. Chris Boily sang "An old fashioned Mother" and "Until" using his powerful tenor voice to advantage. "In Bungalow Town" by Mr. Cyril Kergh, captivated the audience even if much of the applause was aimed at the ladies constituting the chorus who were altered in Sufferagett Colours of violet green and white. It is a novelty to see a County Cork man in person a "Yad" as Mr. Pat Keogh did. Miss Dorothy Fitzgerald sang a delightful waltz son by Haratio Nicholls. "The waltz is the dance of love." The finale introduced two "gags" which will likely be popular in Bombay "Awfully Good" and "Is that You?"

In the second half of the programme, a sketch—"Just like a man" lent additional variety to the programme and again Miss Florence Harrington with "You'd be Surprised" and a kissing song in which she tickled the audience very much was popular. Miss Kidly Desmond was amusing with "Kidnap Me" while Miss Fitzgerald was heard in duets with Mr. Morri Mendoff. After Mr. Jack Gordon had given a humorous turn there was a grand finale all about jazzing, in which Mr. Pat Keogh was the burlesque drummer.

It would be unfair to pass a verdict on the company from last night's performance for their real business has not been seen. There is one thing the company possesses great possibilities and certainly will draw big houses.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

[ESTABLISHED 1888]
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ON
EDUCATION
will be delivered in the
University Convocation Hall
on Friday April 16th
at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)
BY
RABINDRANATH TAGORE
SIR CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD,
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,
WILL PRESIDE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 13, 1920.

BANKS IN INDIA.

The Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India, published this year, contain fuller particulars than similar bluebooks did in the past. The miscellaneous section is amplified with valuable details regarding the location and movements of coin as well as bullion. How poor we are in the possession of modern banking facilities may be seen from a few figures. In India the major banks number 55, with 304 branches in Britain there are 54 large banks with 9,303 branches; the United States has nearly 30,000 banks with innumerable branches; Australia with a fiftieth of the population of India has 2,332 branch offices affiliated to the bigger banks. India with her vast population has only 118 millions sterling deposited in the larger banks, while Britain has 2,355 millions, the United States 5,767 millions, and Australia 316 millions. The poverty of the country has much to say for the low saving of the people. How is it that, in spite of the long connection of the Presidency Banks and Exchange Banks with India, the extension of banking facilities has been such a ghastly failure? Two reasons may be adduced. The banks run by non-Indians worked their concern for big dividends and they confined their operations to big centres as anxiliaries to economic exploitation. They never cared to take the risk or incur the labour of penetrating into fresh areas where there were no immediate advantages to be reaped. In default of the foreign banks, it was open for the Government to create a State Bank and promote the extension of branches till it was possible to have, as a first complete step, a bank in every district with the credit of Government to back it. The proposed Imperial Bank wil not be a State Bank. It will be a mammoth Corporation with Government credit to support it. One of the reconciling features of the scheme was the promise that a hundred branches would be opened in five years, but that will reach only a third of the number of districts in British India. It was the duty of Government to have undertaken the scheme half-a-century ago. The economic development of India on indigenous lines was, however, a remote idea to Government who were apparently determined to promote only the benefits of peace and order under British rule. The results of neglect it will take long to repair. It was after the persistent agitation of the people that Government could be made to admit, in words, their responsibility in promoting the economic development of the country. We are still in the labyrinth of good intentions and Government have not adequately recognised that the development of India's need not always coincide with the promotion of foreign exploitation.

The bania and the sowcar, in spite of all the severities of usury, have to be recognised as agents financing the producer by the advance of loans. To condemn them is easy, but till effective alternative facilities of borrowing and saving are offered, it is useless to denounce their existence. Their calling made them parasitic, but they had economic functions to fulfil. Foreign banks contrived to exist for quick returns; Government uttered words of sympathy for the harassed ryot who had to flee to the nearest lender to find money for the payment of assessments against the mortgage of his crops. The statistical tables published by Government show the vast scope there is of developing scientific banking in rural areas. There is room for first-class banks besides the co-operative institutions so valuable to the ryot. They can exist side by side, the one supplementing the other in the economy of the country. The figures given of bank dividends are illuminating. Of the fifteen principal banks whose results are tabulated, nine declared higher dividends than in the previous year. The Bank of Bengal in 1918 paid 17 per cent.; the Bank of Bombay 18½ per cent.; the Bank of Madras 12 per cent. But the most astounding results as usual belong to the Exchange Banks. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation reaped 47 1/5 per cent. dividends; the Chartered Bank scored 20½ per cent.; the Mercantile Bank of India paid 20 per cent. These are the results of the operations of Exchange Banks and we are entitled to ask why the amalgamation scheme should preclude exchange operations. It would be decisively profitable. Mr. Hailey's defence was that the undertaking of exchange transactions might involve risk and speculation. The excuse is flimsy and it is possible to undertake exchange operations on behalf of firms with approved credit and standing. The plea of formidable risks will not hold water and we are driven to the conclusion that Government have an unhealthy reverence for vested interests which in the event of competition will know the reason why. We would ask Government to review their decision with harder susceptibilities. It is also desirable that Indian Joint Stock Banks should try to undertake exchange operations. At present we believe the Tata Industrial Bank discounts exchange bills. We hope that Indian Banks of credit like the Central Bank, will try to compete in the field. There is room for careful and paying operations and Indians should try to share the high profits that are now exhibited by the Exchange Banks.

The rate of increasing deposits shown by the Banks is in the right direction, but it is not progressive enough. In the year under review, the sum of Indian deposits amounted to 163 crores. Of this only 42 crores were held by Indian joint stock companies. Thirty years ago the total sum was 17 crores, so that the progress while somewhat gratifying indicates the speed with which correct banking may be pushed in the future. In 1918, Indian Joint Stock Banks with a capital above one lakh, numbered 93 with 206 branches and agencies chiefly scattered throughout the North-West of India, especially in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Of these, only 47 had paid-up capital and reserves amounting to five lakhs or more. The aggregate capital of these 47 banks in 1918 amounted to 665 lakhs, the deposits to 42,15 lakhs and cash balances to 985 lakhs. The list of banks that failed or went to liquidation from 1913 to 1918 is given. It is an imposing list which shows the need of careful organisation and the employment of the best talents. Mushroom ventures are, however, declining. But the need of trained and capable organisers to carry on work in face of jealous hostility, cannot be too strongly urged. The institution of commercial colleges giving instruction is hence to be welcomed, but it will not make up for the need of first hand experience gained from the lowest spheres of work. There is a large demand for such men. We hope that in meeting the demand, the banks which employ Indians—and no bank can exist a day without their good-willed co-operation—will take a generous view and encourage deserving aspirants. Unfortunately, the tendency has been to refuse them responsibility beyond a certain limit and one of the chief complaints heard, during recent discussions, related to the discouragement of Indian talent.

ROADS AS WAR MEMORIALS.

At the present time considerable attention is being paid to the question of suitable memorials of the glorious victory accorded to the arms of the Allies, and innumerable are the suggestions offered. We may expect a very wide variety of war memorials, for so many interests will need to be borne in mind. From the general tenour of the proposals made in the various Allied countries we gather that there is a strong inclination to inaugurate memorials which have a distinctly utilitarian character rather than the merely decorative. In the past, perhaps, too many statues have been erected in honour of victories and heroes, in too many cases the results falling far short of expectations. Doubtless this method of commemorating the deeds of a regiment, or a party of heroes, will not be completely passed over, but for the great part, we believe, the people will desire to express their feelings of thankfulness in a way which will serve to further the ends for which the millions have died on the battlefield, that is, the progress and development of the world. Many projects for educational institutions have been set on foot, and we do not doubt that these, with art galleries, libraries, and the like will meet with the wishes of the people generally, and, at the same time, be in line with the aspirations of the fallen heroes. We wish to suggest that the construction of roads as memorials would provide a very suitable means of commemorating the deeds of the Allied forces. Our idea of the Grand Army as a whole is that of pioneering, of opening a way to new things, of making rugged places smoother and safer, and to associate its memories with something that is unmistakeably symbolic of advance and service, the perfect highway, is not at all unfitting. We recall to mind the "Road of the Loving Heart" beloved by all lovers of the writings of Robert Louis Stevenson, built by the natives of Samoa as an expression of their gratitude for the assistance the novelist had given them in their difficulties. We cannot think of any form of memorial which is more fitting from the purely symbolic point of view than the great highway through new country.

Now in India we are anxious to combine the romantic and the utilitarian, and already many schemes are on foot with this aim in view. Anyone who travels long distances along the great highroads of India is impressed by the skill and foresight exercised by the British engineers, following the example of Hindu and Moslem rulers, in laying good roads from one end of the country to the other, bordered on either side by overhanging trees which afford delightful shade in the heat of the day. The ordinary ryot probably considers the great roads as the best contributions of the British to India. But these are still few in number, and need to be greatly increased if all parts of the country are to be linked together. Then, too, we have the problem of the village roads, on which, up to the present, comparatively little money has been spent. Many villages are cut off during the monsoon by the lack of roads and bridges, and there is a crying need for development here. When we come to the towns we find that the need is almost greater, for here, through careless planning, some of the most important streets are scarcely wide enough to allow two carts to pass, and business is seriously interfered with. In these three directions there is scope for the development of road-making as a war memorial. We would lay stress on the opportunity the present offers for the municipalities to open out memorial roads in the congested parts of the towns. There is a growing desire to have one or more wide and imposing streets in Indian towns, but plans have been interfered with because of the expense involved. We believe that large sums of money will be available for the war memorials in India, and if the townspeople feel that their gifts will at the same time help to decorate their town, the gifts will be more freely offered. Not only do many of our towns require these roads from a decorative point of view; they are also essential to the sanitation of the district. In some towns a beginning has been made, but extensive schemes are handicapped by lack of funds. By an appeal to the patriotism and gratitude of the people, there ought to be no great difficulty in gathering together funds to open out these memorial roads. Such roads might also have a striking memorial arch at each end, and some name connecting it definitely with the war, might be given. In England and France such roads are to be found. In London there are Waterloo Bridge and Road, Marlborough Road, Nelson and Trafalgar Squares, and many others. In Paris there are the Avenue D'Austerlitz and Kleber, and the splendid Avenue de la Grande Armee. One of the proposals for a war memorial in France is the cutting of a great avenue right from Paris to the battlefield, the whole length being filled with smaller memorials.

While there will be a general desire to see something new and striking as a war memorial, such as would be afforded by a new broad road with memorial arches, through an important part of the city, there is another aspect of roadmaking which is not unworthy of consideration in this connection. The old roads were made for the slow traffic of former days, and they have served splendidly. But the method of traffic is quickly changing even in India, and every day sees an addition to the motor traffic. Not only do we find an increase in the number of private cars, which are now used throughout the country, but there is also a growing tendency to introduce motors into business life. With the changing method of transit must come a different type of road. As the fallen heroes died to make possible the improvement of the past, so the proposal to perfect the old roads and to bring them into line with modern requirements, may be said to be in line with the work of the fallen. Would it not be possible to undertake as a distinct war memorial the relaying, according to the latest methods, some of the most important streets in the large towns? The problems of the railway crossings ought to be solved, for in these days of fast traffic they are more than a nuisance. In England the difficulty is being got over by means of subways and bridges, and it is probable that the roads of the future will be their dipping into sub-ways or cuttings as they pass through towns and villages. We do not exclude the idea of decoration and beauty from these suggested schemes. In these days of town planning attention in being given to the appearances of the town. Such memorial roads as have been suggested, could have avenues of trees, with pleasant gardens, monuments, benches and the like, which would be a fitting addition to the place. Such embellishments could be dedicated to some army, division, regiment, squadron, ship, or other unit or individual it was desired specially to commemorate. Some such scheme would be wide enough to appeal to all classes by its symbolism and its utility, and would be a lasting memorial to the stupendous world event, which, those who took part in, hoped would serve to make the world a better place to live in. The villager could understand such a memorial and he would the more readily give his quota if he felt that something was going to be done which would not be without advantage to himself, while at the same time adequately expressing his sense of gratitude to those who have made the great sacrifice.

Notes of the Day.

The Bond of Self-interest.

There was a gentleman in Dickens who used to look stern in his house with the aside "Discipline must be maintained". The "Times", in fiercely attacking the Cabinet, is assuming the tactics of Mr. Snagsby and tries to put its foot down for the sake of discipline. The Cabinet disapproved of the exploit of France in the Ruhr region and France has replied in a note which does not contain any justification. The note says that the French Government could not be satisfied with the *bona fides* of German professions and quotes violations of terms like the non-delivery of war-criminals. It is a poor and shabby plea to cite impossibilities, especially after the Allies treated the undertaking of trials in Germany as a concession. France, in saying that joint action of the Allies is essential for the enforcement of the treaty, condemns her endeavour to have the Germans kept in order without the concurrence of the British Government. The French press, in chastened mood, is rather gentle, but the assertion of the "Temps" that the British people did not support the Cabinet is sheer presumption. The trouble is now over and it is to be hoped that France will benefit by the censure she invited on herself. The French note, speaking of Anglo-French cooperation, refers to problems in Russia, the Balkans, Asia Minor and Islam. They are important business propositions and to quarrel before the prizes are divided would, of course, be voted as inexpedient.

East African Menace.

Though the Deportation Proclamation of the Administrator of the Tanganyika territory (the late German East Africa), to which Mr. C. F. Andrews has drawn attention, is not expressly aimed at Indians, our countrymen in the Colony in question may have to be prepared to witness the abuse of the powers under the Proclamation by being themselves made the particular targets of attack by the local white population in pursuance of their anti-Indian or anti-Asiatic policy. We know how a similar Ordinance in the Transvaal was utilised to exclude Indians as a class from the Colony and how Mr. Gandhi had to organise a passive resistance movement to break the back of the anti-Indian campaign. If the authorities in East Africa, whether British or ex-German attempt, on unholy racial grounds, to get rid of Indians as a class from their territory, emphatic protests must be addressed from this country to the Imperial Government as well as the Governments of the Colonies concerned, against the step and Indians must see that they are permitted to live in these Colonies on a footing of equality, civil as well as political, with the rest of the population.

Reappearance of Silver.

The telegram from Messrs. Samuel Montagu regarding silver ought to open the eyes of all those who have been supporting the present currency policy of the Government on the ground that silver was bound to remain high for many years and that supplies were altogether inadequate and were bound to remain so. Already supplies of silver are getting so large that silver has collapsed by several pennies at a time from the 89d. which it had touched only a few weeks ago to its present price of 69d. and Messrs. Montagu say: "Plentiful supplies of silver emanating from various parts of the continent and many proposals of business in melted coin indicate that very large accumulations will be available." Thus already the supplies are getting very large and these, it must be remembered, are independent of what the mines will be producing in the next five years. Prof. Carpenter and Mr. Cullis, who had drawn up a very able report on the World's Silver Production for the Indian Currency Committee, came to the conclusion that "if normal conditions should be restored in Mexico a production considerably in advance of the world's maximum attained in 1912 would eventually and, probably, shortly be realised." In the face of this expert enquiry and the supplies spoken of above by Messrs. Montagu it is clear that silver prices cannot hold out even at the present level of 69d. much longer. The New York Cross rate is still 3.97, if it was 4.86, the normal rate, this London price would only be about 54, and so the present apparent high price is mainly due to the Cross rate between London and New York.

China, Not a Keen Buyer.

Messrs. Montagu further tell us that China is not such a keen buyer. This also is significant. The greatest support to the silver market in the past three years has been the demand from China and from India and already we are told China is not very keen. We wonder what will happen to the price of silver, when commodity-prices decline. To-day's world commodity-prices as measured in gold are 3 to 4 times the normal. This means that for the same volume of exports, the Chinese balance of trade as measured in gold becomes three or four times larger than the normal and requires in settlement of this balance either three or four times the normal quantity of silver or only the normal quantity at three or four times the price. It is on this account that, as it was impossible to provide three or four times the quantity of silver, it was made up by keeping the quantity down and raising the price. It seems almost as certain as anything in such matters can be that as soon as commodity-prices decline the demand for silver by China will also decline and silver be again a drag on the market. The Indian Commercial Community have strongly protested against the raising of our standard unit to 2s. gold and the principal defence put forward in justification of this step is the need of maintaining convertibility of the note issue, and the impossibility of doing it in view of high silver prices. Our readers will see how little justification there is in this when they bear in mind the views of Messrs. Montagu and of Prof. Carpenter and Mr. Cullis, cited above.

More Offers of Cooperation.

Here is one more offer of cooperation, "on condition", from one of our Anglo-Indian friends. The "Empire" of Calcutta, referring to the Indian Olympic Association's efforts to secure adequate representation of India at the Olympic games, writes:—

> "We have to say once and for all that until the Indian people give over their predilection for murder and worse we shall refuse to aid their so-called Athletic Association any way. Amritsar and Madras are too recent in our memory to allow us to look with kindly eyes on the claims of the Indians to be considered sportsmen. The European Olympic games would be all the better if the Indians would stop away."

In speaking of Indians' "predilection for murder", the "Empire" is rather hard on Dyer, O'Dwyer and Co. However, the claims of Indians to be considered sportsmen having been acknowledged by a far higher and international tribunal, our countrymen will not fare worse for the threatened withdrawal of cooperation by the Anglo-Indian scribe in question. By the way, why was not the holy aversion to cooperation with Indians not manifest when the Empire was in peril during the last few years? If he is honest, the Calcutta scribe ought to be ashamed of his countrymen, including His Majesty himself, for readily accepting cooperation of Indians on the battlefields.

"The Disease of Youth."

It is the fashion with some people in India to bewail the loss of manners among our young men, the increasing disrespect towards the aged and, in short, the growing spirit of unrest among the youth of the country. The true diagnosis of this "disease of youth", which is characteristic of not this or that country only or even of this or that age only, but of all countries and all ages, which show any spark of life at all, was offered by Dr. Tagore in his address to Bombay youth. Far from decrying the tendency, the great poet saw in it the fulfilment of the mission of youth. As he truly said:—"In this world, which is the expression of the infinite, old age is an illusion which must vanish and make room for the young who come with their mission of renewal. Therefore it is the proud privilege of youth to question and to enquire and to experiment at all times and to fight against even the truth itself, in order to know for certain that it is the truth." What is wrong with the young men of India is not that they exercise this privilege to excess, but that they do not exercise it enough. Not a few of the great social problems of India would not be so difficult of an early solution if our young men revolted with sufficient vigour and persistence against the sins of the old, thinly disguised as the wisdom of tradition or experience.

FRENCH REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

VIOLATION OF TREATY BY GERMANS.

NEED FOR ASSENT ON INTER-ALLIED QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 12.

The French reply to the British note affirms unquestionable loyalty of the French attitude. The note says that Franco constantly informed the Allies of its policy. The French Government was always opposed to the entry of the supplementary German troops into the Ruhr region and this was the only condition which permitted the military occupation of Frankfort and Darmstadt.

The French Government notified the Allies on April 3rd that Marshal Foch was studying the unavoidable military measures. The note points out that the sole present question is the violation of one of the most solemn clauses of the Treaty. The German Government itself recognised the necessity for obtaining beforehand a formal authorisation for the breach of Article 43 and the right of the French Government to demand territorial guarantee in exchange for the breach.

The note asks how the French Government could be satisfied with the German promise to withdraw Reichswehr immediately order was restored, seing that the Allies had not received the satisfaction stipulated in the Treaty for reparation ofor war damage, surrender of war criminals, delivery of coal and disarmament of the army. Moreover, it is asked whether the British Government has calculated the whole danger of these successive systematic violations and when Britain thinks it ought to stop in the granting of concessions. The note declares that France has been compelled to say 'Enough' but asks nothing better than that it can say so with all the allies. The French Government is not less convinced than the Birtish of the essential necessity for maintaining allied unity for the enforcement of the German Treaty and considers moreover that this intimate concert of France and Britain is indispensable for equitably settling the vast problems now confronting them in Russia, the Balkans, Asia Minor and throughout the whole of Islam. The note concludes by giving an assurance that the French Government for all these considerations is entirely disposed to make sure before acting of the general assent in all the inter-allied questions involved in the execution of the Treaty.

ALLIANCE AND INDEPENDENT ACTION.

BRITISH REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 12.

A British Note replying to the French reaffirms the determination to enforce the execution of the Treaty in regard to disarmament, reparation, coal supplies, etcetera in collaboration with the Allies. The note points out that the present disagreement with France is not concerned with the execution of the Treaty but with the situation concerning the request of Germany to be allowed to send troops to the neutral zone to restore order. It is well known that the view of the British, which was shared by the Allies, was that the request should be granted subject to guarantees and that neutrality should be restored after the time-limit had expired and that the British were prepared to enforce these guarantees. The French however contended that the Allied troops should advance and occupy German towns as a condition of allowance that German troops should enter the neutral zone. The Allies were unanimously opposed to this and the French then decided to act independently. It is understood that the French reply justified acting independently, while stating that it did not contemplate any case in which it would not obtain the consent of the Allies before taking action. The British believe that the strength and success of every alliance depends upon the unanimity of action and in as much as the possibility of independent action appears still to be contemplated the situation remains to be cleared up.

It is understood that pending the establishment of clear understanding on this question the British Ambassador in Paris is not attending the meeting of the conference for concerting measures with regard to Germany as such conferences are nugatory as long as one Ally is acting independently of the rest.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 12.

PARIS.—The French press comments are generally restrained.

The "Temps" expresses the opinion that the British Government's attitude does not coincide with a very large majority of British popular opinion.

The "Journal des Debats" says that Mr. Lloyd George will take the responsibility for creating a situation which generates catastrophes.

"L'Information" enjoins caution in imperilling the precious Franco-British friendship by impetuous comment.

BRITISH ATTITUDE ON FRENCH OCCUPATION.

BERLIN PRESS ELATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 12.

BERLIN.—The Press is naturally elated by the British attitude with reference to the French occupation. The Press urges France to cast off her own militarism before trying to free Germany from it.

FRANKFORT PAPERS RESUME PUBLICATION.

FRENCH DEMAND BILLETS FOR OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 12.

"The Times" learns from Frankfort that the publication of the newspapers is being resumed. Severe penalties will be imposed if any attack is made on the French occupation. The French are demanding billets for two hundred officers and families which implies a lengthy stay.

EMPLOYMENT OF BLACK TROOPS IN FRANKFORT.

CREATES COMMENT IN ENGLAND,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 12.

Considerable comment has been aroused England by France's employment of black troops in Frankfort. Telegrams from Paris state that practically all the French African regiments in Frankfort are being replaced by the French troops. It is explained that the African troops are only employed because they were the nearest and swift action was imperative.

WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., April 13.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the withdrawal of all troops, which are no longer needed in the Ruhr region, has already begun.

QUIET AT FRANKFORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, April 9.
Recd. Midnight, April 12.

The Havas agency says:—Quiet now prevails in Frankfort. The authorities have succeeded in appeasing students and the Municipal Proclamation calling upon the people to keep calm has been issued. The leaders in rioting have been arrested and expelled from the occupied region. The newspapers are again appearing wijthout being previously submitted to censorship.

The period provided by the protocol of August last for the disarmament of the greater part of the Germany army and especially for the withdrawal of the German forces allowed in the Ruhr basin expires to-morrow. It is stated in the French circles that there are still about 40,000 troops in the neutral zone with additional 60,000 in area between Muenster and Osnabruck. These troops must be disarmed immediately and the German army reduced to a maximum of 200,000.

CIVIC GUARDS DISBANDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. Midnight, April 12.

BERLIN.—The Government order to disband the Civic Guards who total two million, is encountering resistance in many districts. The deputation representing 200,000 Niederlausttz farmers waited on the Minister of Interior and refused to surrender their arms unless the workers were disarmed and threatened to cut off the food trains.

"Lokalanzeiger" says that local guards will be formed in place of the Civic Guards. They will be armed with revolvers and truncheons.

JAPANESE GOVT'S. VIEWS.

"NO OBJECTION TO OCCUPATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 12.

PARIS April 10.—"Le Temps" says that France has hitherto received no Note from Italy. The paper expresses satisfaction at the result of the conversation with Tokio in which the Japanese Government stated that it had no objection to the occupation of the German towns.

The American Ambassador has informed M. Millerand that the American Government considers that France must have had serious reasons for the occupation and asks to be acquainted with them.

REVIVAL OF PRUSSIANISM IN GERMANY.

ENGLISH PRESS CORRESPONDENTS ASSAULTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 12.

As indicative of the growing revival of Prussianism the correspondents of the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Chicago Tribune" have been assaulted and beaten in Essen by the express orders of a Prussian Lieutenant who was enraged because the correspondents kept their hands in their pockets when interrogated about some telegrams.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

LORD FRENCH INTERVIEWED.

HIS RESIGNATION PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 12.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chicago Tribune", Lord French declared that the Irish question would never breed Anglo-American enmity. He denied that the recent murders were the work of American assassins. It was unquestionable that only Irishmen were engaged in them. He emphasised, that there was no chance of the situation passing out of the hands of the Government. A successful rebellion was impossible. It might be tried but defeat was certain.

He said that the Irish volunteers numbered between one and two hundred thousand organised territorially and full officered with undoubted great organisin power and with a large number of rifles and considerable quantities of explosives but no artillery. Lord French declared that he did not believe in the possibilit of a dominion settlement because that logically meant the control of the army an the navy.

The correspondent declares that Lor French is likely to resign at the end the year and his successor may be the Marquis of Londonderry.

A Sinn Feiner leader, says the correspondent, told him that Lord French ha won widespread respect and declared he was a gallant old fellow and it would be a pity he had to be shot.

THE DERAJAT COLUMN.

EVENTFUL EXPERIENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KANIGURAM, April 8.

The Derajat Column which left Kanigurum on the 6th instant for an incursion into the upper reaches of the Baddar Toi returned to Kanigurum this evening after two days of eventful experience. The Mahsud country above Kaniguram is inhabited by many well to do tribesmen, among these the Nazir and Giga Khel Mahsud, however, who inhabit the land between Kaniguram and Abdur Rahaman Khel country which was the objective of the column had already fulfilled our terms and not only left the force unmolested but prevented sniping in their territory by recalcitrants. The eight mile march to Giga Khel up the Baddar Toi was, therefore, accomplished without opposition though Shakai Wazirs had an excellent opportunity to dispute the progress. On the 7th inspite of the impressive advance of the column Abdur Rahman Khel were still apparently persistent in the decision arrived at a tribal jirga on the 30th ultimo not to hand in any rifles, for which characteristic insolence they sent a deputation to suggest that they might surrender three, whereas their proper quota is about thirty.

PUNITIVE OPERATIONS.

The suggestion being rejected the same day punitive operations in the way of destruction of their villages were carried out. These operations, however, were strongly resisted by Abdur Rahman Khel who had called to their assistance a large number of Shakai Wazirs to whom an ample supply of ammunition had been issued through Haji Abdul Razaq and Lal Pir. Consequent action was one of a very difficult nature for our troops. The most difficult position was the precipitous ridge which was covered by another hill thickly wooded which was infested by snipers, thus making the task of the troops to capture it a most unpleasant one. Stiff fighting ensued in which the Second-fifth Gurkhas, a Dogra company of Fifty-fifth Cook's Rifles and Fourth-third Gurkhas took part and behaved themselves most gallantly. The Second-fifth Gurkhas approached within fifty yards of the house and the tower of Mirza Khan, leader of Abdur Rahman Khel, and with the help of grenades and a number six howitzer battery eventually reduced it to dust.

ENEMY'S LOSSES.

Considering the difficult nature of operations our casualties must be regarded as slight The enemy must have suffered severely both in property and personnel. A large number of towers and houses have been destroyed. Enemy casualties are known now to include Mulla Gulabdin. Whether this punishment will reduce the recalitrant tribesmen to a reasonable frame of mind remains to be seen to-day. At all events when our troops withdrew to Kaniguram they were still obdurate in at least one instance. Certain tribesmen, probably Wazirs, displayed their innate treachery by advancing under cover of a white flag until they had reached a favourable position and then suddenly opening fire on withdrawing troops. Other enemy parties as well molested our withdrawal at close quarters. Three tribesmen suddenly sprang up from a place of concealment, not more than a hundred yards from our troops, and opened fire. They were immediately replied to from a score of rifles but they came on heedless of a hail of bullets firing as they ran only to meet inevitable death. No sooner had they been killed than three others appeared and tried to continue the attack. One was killed at four yards range by an officer's revolver bullets, the remaining two met their fate from rifle fire. Lal Pir, who at the end of the last month arrived in Shakai from Matun with ammunition, money, and rations for Haji Abdul Razak and his followers, has now returned to Khost.

Sir Malcolm Hogg has been appointed member of the Council of India in succession to Sir Marshall Reid.

SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

A PRINCELY DONATION.

MULLA TAHER SAIFUDDIN CONTRIBUTES ONE LAKH FRANCS.

His Holiness Mulla Taher Saifuddin has sent a telegram to Mr. Mia Mohamed Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee, that he has contributed one lakh of francs towards the Smyrna Relief Fund.

KHILAFAT AND LABOUR PARTY.

MR. MOHAMMED ALI CONFERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 12.

Mr. Mohammed Ali had a discussion with the Advisory Committee of the Labour Party yesterday, and was invited to continue the conference on the 23rd instant.

KHILAFAT MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

Under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, Sholapur a meeting will be held on 14th inst. at which Mr. Shaukhat Ali will be present.

KHILAFAT MEETING AT HUBLI.

(From a Correspondent.)
HUBLI, April 9.

A public meeting to commemorate the Jallianwalla Bag Week was held at Hubli to-day, Mr. S. V. Tabib, presiding. Two resolutions were unanimously passed: one urking the repeal of the Rowllat Act and the other demanding that the Khilafat question should be decided in accordance with the religions faith of the Mahomodans.

ARREST OF SHAIKUT ILAM

MUZAFFARNAGAR CITIZENS' PROTEST

(From a Correspondent.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR April 12.

A mass meeting of Hindus and Mahommadans of Muzaffarnagar held at Juma Masjid under the auspices of District Khilafat Committee unanimonously resolved that this meeting views with deep horror and indignation and strongly protests against the arrest and deportation of His Holiness Shaikhu Islam from Constantinople to Malta and demands his immediate release and safe return to Constantinople.

As this arrest is producing feelings of resentment and excitement among the Indian subjects of his Majesty this meeting hopes that his Excellency the Viceroy will exert his influence to get His Holiness the Shaikhul Islam released and respectfully requests His Excellency to forward this message to the Secretary of State for India.

HON MAGISTRATESHIP RESIGNED.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail Khan, President, Khilafat Committee, Meerut, resigned from his office of Hon. Magistrate.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWBURY SPRING CUP RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 12.

The Newbury Spring Cup (One Mile) was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

GRAND COURT	1
MONTEITH	2
TOM POWRIE	3

Sixteen ran.

Won by one and a half lengths and three lengths.

Beeting: 100 to 8 against Grand Court, 9 to 4 against Monteith, and 100 to 7 against Tom Fowrie.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND BEATS SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 12.

In the International Association Football match at Sheffield to-day, England beat Scotland by five goals to four.

The weather was wet. The match was watched by 32,000 spectators.

England began well, but their defence wavered before the interval. First goal was scored by Cock for England, but Miller equalised. Then Quantrill put England ahead, but Wilson Donaldson and Miller scored goals for Scotland who lead by four goals to two at interval. England played splendidly in the second half and forced brilliant win, Kelly, twice, and Wallace scoring. Despite bad conditions, it was a great game.

NO COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN U. S.

SENATE ADOPTS VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 12.

Washington.—The Senate by 46 votes to 9 has adopted voluntary enlistment instead of compulsory universal military training. The plan will be effective in 1923 and provides that men between 18 and 23 are eligible for four months' training in any one year there after.

JALLIANWALA.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

BOMBAY'S TOTAL RS. 1277,800.

	Rs.
Amounts previously acknowledged	2,76,300
Mr. Chimanlal Mohanlal	501
Mr. Amritlal Ranchhoddas	100
Mr. Chunilal Harilal	31
Mr. Tribhowandas N. Malva	100
B. Maneklal and Co.	25
Mr. M. Jethalal	25
Mr. Mathradas Govindji	25
Mr. Raghoolu of Sikandrabad	25
Mr. Bhogilal Dayalal	25
Mr. S. A. Brelvi	100
Dr. Dinshaw B. Jamadar	100
Dr. Abraham S. Erulker	100
A Sympathiser	151
Messrs. Gopaldas Laxmidas and Co.	25
Through Mr. Laxman Narsi	56
Parsees	26
A Sympathiser	51
Mr. Lalchand Sadaji	25
Mr. A. H. J.	21

The following subscriptions have been collected by the Bhatia Volunteer Corps of Calcutta:—

	Rs.
Messrs. Trikamjee Jivandass and Co.	551
Messrs. Anandjee Haridass and Co. ...	500
Gentlemen	551
From the Public	1,466/14/6
Total Rs.	3,068/14/6

NATIONAL WEEK.

TO-NIGHT'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues and the National Union, a public meeting will be held to-night at 9 p.m. near the French Bridge. President:—Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Speakers:—Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Maulanas Shaukat Ali, and Abul Kalam Azad, the Hon. Mr. Abul Kasim, Messrs. Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhary, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. M. Munshi, Joseph Baptista, C. V. Vaidya and others.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., April 13.

The Executive Committee of the League of Nations met in Paris and adopted four reports submitted to it. The first presented by the Belgian Ambassador related to the protection of the minorities in Turkey and the Committee decided to express to the Supreme Council its approval of the desiderata recommended and to say that it was disposed to enter into compact with the Supreme Council as regards the measures to be taken to guarantee the execution of the clauses designed for the protection of these minorities.

Signor Longare submitted a report on the subject of repatriation of prisoners still in Siberia, the number of whom is estimated at between 120,000 and 200,000. The Committee adopted a resolution by which Nansen, the celebrated explorer, will be entrusted with the task of investigating the manner in which necessary credits may be secured. Meanwhile the medical stores are being despatched to combat the mortality among the prisoners.

The report of the Spanish Ambassador relative to the elections in the Free State of Dantzig for the formation of the Constitutional Assembly was presented. It was decided to advise the High Commissioner that the elections might be held. This, however, was not making a precedent as regards future elections.

The report of Lord Robert Cecil on the protection and maintenance of the future State of Armenia showed that as the League of Nations had not the necessary financial and military resources for it, it is of opinion that the Supreme Council should decide how temporary financial arrangements may be secured. The Committee opines that it will not be difficult when this has been decided to find a mandatory Power.

AMERICA AND PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. Midnight, April 12.

WASHINGTON.—*In* voting in the House of Representatives on the peace resalution 22 Democrats joined the Republic an majority in support of the resolution and two Republicans opposed it. It is anticipated that the resolution will pass in the Senate and be subsequently vetoed by President Willson. Consequently it is feared that America will not have her proper place with the allies and Germany until the avedent of a new President in March 1921.

PREMIER LEAVES FOR SAN REMO

TO ATTEND ALLIED CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 12.

Mr. Lloyd George has departed for San Remo to attend the allied conference. The Premier is travelling on board the P. and O. steamer "Delta." The other ministers are proceeding overland.

CIVIL AVIATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SUBSIDY FOR COMMERCIAL FLYING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 12.

According to "The Times," the report of the Civil Aviation Committee, which will shortly be published, will recommend a subsidy for commercial flying.

MARTIAL LAW CONVICT

RELEASED BY REVIEWING JUDGES

"CASE NOT PROVED."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 11.

The Punjab Government has published a correspondence which passed between the Chief Secretary to Government and Lala Amar Nath of Lahore regarding the release of Khuda Bakhsh, lately a Sub-Inspector of Police at Lahore, who was convicted by a Martial Law Commission. The Chief Secretary says that Khuda Bakhsh was not released under the Royal Proclamation, but was released because the reviewing judges, who were appointed by the Government of India to review sentences passed by summary courts and Martial Law commissions, consider the case against Khuda Bakhsh was not proved.

DARTFORD BYE-ELECTION RESULTS.

LABOUR WINS BY LARGE MARGIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 13.

The following is the Dartford Bye-election result:—

Mr. Mills (Labour)	13610
Mr. Wing (Liberal)	4589
Mr. Mellor (Coalition Unionist) ...	4222
Mr. Applin (National Party)	2853
Mr. Fehr (Independent)	1962

STOCKPORT BY-ELECTION.

TWO COALITIONISTS WIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 12.

The following is the result of the by-election for the two seats at Stockport:—

Mr. W. Greenwood (Coalition Unionist) 22,847.

Mr. H. Fildes (Coalition Liberal) 22,386.

Sir L. Chiozza Money (Labour) 16,042.

Mr. S. F. Perry (Cooperator) 14,434.

Mr. A. Kindell (Independent) 5,644.

Mr. J. J. Terrett (Independent) 5,543.

Mr. O'Brien (Workers' Republican) 2,336.

PROBABLE FRANCO-BRITISH CONVERSATIONS.

TO COVER QUESTION OF POST-WAR RELATIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 12.

PARIS.—Official circles consider the British statement as regards the occupation of Frankfort will open a series of Franco-British conversations covering the entire question of post-war relationship and the Allied action towards Germany. France's principal aims will be maintenance of the Entente and execution of the Peace Treaty.

MARSEILLES DOCKERS' STRIKE.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF IMPRISONED SAILORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 12.

The "Times" learns from Paris that the strike of dockers in Marseilles is a twenty-four hour strike of a purely political nature. The strikers are demanding the release of ten sailors of the Black Sea fleet who are imprisoned for mutiny.

SPINNERS DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

REFUSED BY THE FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 12.

The Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners in Manchester has refused the applications of the spinners for sixty per cent advance in the current rates of wages and of the carders for double their standards rates plus seventy-five per cent. The Federation has announced its willingness to refer the dispute to Government arbitration. The workers representatives have deferred their reply.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir Krishna Gupta and other members of the Indian Army commission have arrived in London.

The Havas Agency states that M. Clemenceau is abandoning his proposed visit to Athens and will embark for Marseilles on Saturday.

BERLIN.—Doctor Adolph Koester has been appointed Foreign Secretary.

OTTAWA:—The Prince of Wales in a message to the Canadian Press says that he will return to England via Panama in order to visit the West Indies. He regrets that he will be unable to carry out his intention of visiting Canada on his return journey, but says he will come to Canada [illegible]

PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF BOMBAY CITIZENS.

DEMAND FOR REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

A preliminary meeting to make the necessary arrangements for calling a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay in connection with the visit to India of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was held in the Corporation Hall, Bombay, yesterday. On the motion of Mr. J. A. Wadia, seconded by Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy was elected to the Chair.

The Chairman said they knew the object for which this meeting had been convened. The people of India had welcomed with great enthusiasm the news that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was coming among them. Bombay would have the honour of being the first city in India to welcome His Royal Highness to the shores of this country, and there was no doubt that she would rise to the occasion and give a most splendid welcome to the Prince.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha moved: "That a requisition be sent to the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting at an early date in connection with the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed and authorised to make all the necessary arrangements; that His Excellency the Governor be invited to preside at the public meeting. The Committee: Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; Sir Sassoon J. David; the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir Narayan Chandavarkar; the Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha; Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad: Sir Lawless Hepper; Sir Stanley Reed; Sir Robert Aitken; Col. Gidney; the Hon. Mr. R. H. Brooke; the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna; the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta; Mr. S. R. Bomanji; Mr. M. R. Jayakar; Mr. K. Natrajan; Mr. R. D. Tata; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas; Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas; Mr. N. N. Wadia; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Mr. H. P. Mody; and the Hon. Major C. Fernandes, with Messrs. A. F. Froom, J. B. Petit, V. A. Dabholkar, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Cowasji Jehangir (jnr) as Honoraory Secretaries.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said this was a small committee appointed for a particular purpose, namely that of calling a public meeting which would appoint an Executive Committee to carry out the arrangements for welcoming His Royal Highness

Sir Sassoon J. David seconded the resolution.

A "PACKED COMMITTEE."

Mr. Navroji M. Dumasia said he would like to know who had arranged names of this Committee in this hole and corner way. They were asked to speak in the name of the public and yet in connection with the historic occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, some gentlemen had sent out an invitation which they had not taken the trouble of asking the real and prominent representatives of the people to sign. He enquired why those gentlemen who had sent out the requisition had left out prominent representatives of the people. Why had they left out men like His Highness the Aga Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Justice Kajiji, Mr. Dabholkar, the President of the Corporation, and the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas, the Sheriff of Bombay? Was it fair to the public of Bombay, which wanted to accord His Royal Highness a most enthusiastic and loyal welcome, that only a few persons should arrogate to themselves the right of speaking in the name of the public and leave out its prominent members? India was loyal to the core to the House of Windsor, and the links which bound her to that House were links of gold. India was unanimous in its expression of joy at the coming visit of His Royal Highness and desired to give him a right Royal welcome. Why should then the real and prominent representatives of the people have been excluded from the proposed committee? Why did they not have on the Committee the representatives of the Indian commercial and trade community and of the general public? He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the whole house present should resolve itself, into a committee which should appoint an executive committee to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded the amendment. He said the Committee should be a thoroughly representative one.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said Mr. Dumasia could suggest the addition of names to the Committee proposed by Sir Dinshaw.

Mr. Dumasia said it would bo invidious to suggest names at this stage.

Mr. Wadia said nothing had been done in an improper way. He was in entire sympathy with the remarks made by Mr. Dumasia as regarded the question of the composition of the committee and it was for him to move the addition of more names, but it would be a very unwieldy committee if they accepted Mr. Dumasia's amendment.

Mr. Dumasia said this Committee would appoint an executive committee to carry out the details.

Mr. Wadia said that on an occasion like the present one, there should be complete unanimity and he hoped Mr. Dumasia would withdraw the amendment. Instead of moving an amendment, Mr. Dumasia could very well suggest the addition of names.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy endorsed Mr. Dumasia's remarks and enquired why the President of the Corporation and the Sheriff of Bombay had not been asked to sign the invitation.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said he felt surprised at all this indignation that had been shown. All that they were going to do at that meeting that afternoon was to appoint a committee not for the purpose of carrying out the arrangements of the reception but for the particular purpose of calling a public meeting. The arrangements for the reception would be carried out by the executive committee which would be appointed at the public meeting, while the purpose for which they were now appointing a committee was merely one of making arrangements for calling that public meeting. He had no doubt that the executive or working committee which would be appointed at the public meeting to carry out the arrangements of the reception would be a representative one.

Mr. Dumasia said it would be a packed committee.

Sir Chimanlal said there was no occasion for all the indignation that Mr. Dumasia had shown about the composition of the committee. The name of His Highness the Aga Khan was not there, and for a very good reason too, namely that in a few days H. Highness would be leaving Bombay. As to the other gentlemen mentioned by Mr. Dumasia, some of them were Government officials and it was not the practice to appoint Government officials on such committees. As to Mr. Dabholkar, his name was on the committee.

Mr. Dumasia said Mr. Dabholkar's name was not on the invitation sent out.

Sir Chimanlal said this committee was not going to decide anything finally. It was merely appointed to make arrangements for calling a public meeting, which alone would decide the steps to be taken with regard to the arrangements for the reception. An identical procedure had been followed in the past.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he repudiated the statement that the thing had been done in a hole and corner way. Nothing could have been done more openly than the invitation sent out calling this meeting. It was a letter which could have been signed by anybody who liked to do it. The Sheriff had not signed the letter because it was to him that the requisition for calling a public meeting was to be sent. They had invited to this meeting people of all classes and communities regardless of their politics or trade or anything else.

WANTED—A REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he was surprised that it struck nobody that if any persons were to be put on the committee they should have been the elected members of the Corporation who really represented the city. He was surprised to see some of the names proposed by Sir Dinshaw Wacha. The elected members of the Corporation, who had been elected by thousands of people, had certainly a better right to be on the committee than some of those proposed by Sir Dinshaw. He moved as an amendment that the names of Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Dr. D. B. P. Master, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. Hussainbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, Mr. M. M. Kamdar, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala, the Hon. Mr. S. D. Kanji, Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, Mr. R. S. Navalkar and Mr. Shantidas Askaran be added to the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said he had anticipated that there would be supreme cordiality and co-operation in the matter. He welcomed the discussion on this ground, namely that it showed a keenness on all hands to assist and co-operate in the work of according a most cordial welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. So far as the discussion was based on that ground he welcomed it, but he asked them to consider what were the functions of this committee and how long it was going to work. It was obvious that this committee was appointed only for the purpose of calling a public meeting. At that public meeting would be appointed a representative committee, consisting of among others the elected members of the Corporation and other bodies, to organise everything. This committee would have to be a large one to discharge satisfactorily its duties of making arrangements for extending a welcome to His Royal Highness, and immediately that committee was appointed, the one proposed by Sir Dinshaw Wacha would be *functus officio* and would have lasted only about twelve days when the larger committee was appointed. The functions of the committee proposed by Sir Dinshaw would consist of merely fixing the speakers and the resolutions. Everything else would be done by the other committee. He therefore suggested that those, who had raised the discussion in a right spirit of co-operation and cordiality in welcoming His Royal Highness, would be content with the discussion, and withdraw the amendments.

MR. DUMASIA WITHDRAWS AMENDMENT.

Mr. Dumasia said that in view of the feeling of the assembly he had no hesitation, in order to preserve harmony in connection with a historic occasion, in withdrawing the amendment, which had served the purpose for which he had raised the discussion. He withdrew his amendment in favour of that moved by Dr. Sukhia. He adhered to his view that it should be a thoroughly representative committee. He hoped that men like the Hon. Mr. Sethna and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, who had done splendid work as secretaries on such occasions in the past, would be added to the list of the secretaries on the present occasion.

The Chairman announced at this stage that the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey had written expressing their inability on account of unavoidable circumstances to be present at the meeting.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment, being put to the vote, was lost, twelve voting in favour of and eighteen against it.

The original proposition moved by Sir Dinshaw Wacha was then carried.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

East African Menace.

REPLY TO BISHOP'S ACCUSATIONS AGAINST INDIANS.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

It need hardly be said that the earlier part of the Bishop's long letter advocating equal treatment of Europeans and Indians in "German East", was left out of count by the Press and the European public. It was the second part of his letter with its bitter, excited attack upon Indian character, which was eagerly taken up and approved.

To deal with certain sections of the Bishop's letter separately, it is unfortunately true, that a great deal of scandalous profiteering and money making out of the illiterate Africans did go on unchecked during the war. The Indians were not the onl yones to blame, nor was East Africa the only country where such profiteering occurred. When condemnation is pronounced, as it certainly should be, on the profiteers, it should be remembered also, how many Indian merchants in the conquered German territory have been literally ruined by the war. When I visited Dar-Es-Salaam I was distressed to find the impoverishment of Indian merchants there. This is another side of the picture, which the Bishop would do well to examine before he passes such sweeping condemnations. It should not be forgotten, also that a deliberate campaign of vilification of the Indian in the eyes of the African natives has been carried on by a large number of Europeans in British East Africa, and in the conqtered territory, and it has been in no way difficult to make the illiterate African believe that the Indian trader with whom he deals, has been the cause of the high war prices.

With regard to the Bishop's fulmination against his Highness the Aga Khan it is hardly necessary to take his word too seriously. They show an extraordinary ignorance of that section of the Khoja community, which acknoweldges the Aga Khan as their leader, and this, after twenty residents next door to them in Zanzibar. I have had the privilege which the Bishop probably does not, of living as a member of their families in different households of the community, both in South and East Africa, and while living among them, I found how democratic the community is and how self-governing are its powers. The devotion to his Highness the Aga Khan, which I saw was mainly due to an intense belief in his enlightened leadership, and certainly the community, with its schools for girls as well as for boys shows marks of that enlightened man. What, further if their actual *religious* belief in (what the Bishop has named) the "semi-divine" powers of the Aga Khan neither he nor I myself as Christians are likely to understand, any more than my Khoja friends would be able to understand the religious nature of the "semi-divine" priestly power which the Bishop of Zanzibar believes in as a high Churchman of the Anglican Church?

Attacks on Arya Samaj.

In relation to the Arya Sama, the Bishop's attacks are hardly less violent than are his strictures upon the character of the Aga Khan. 'It is quite true that, in the appendix to the "Satyarth Prakash", there are crude and mistaken statements about other religions which Swami Dayananda himself only very imperfectly understood, sometimes through utterly unreliable and misleading translations of their scriptures. He never was a close student for instance, of Christianity, as was the late Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

A large and important section of the Arya Samaj have wished for a long time passed to withdraw these chapters of "Shatyarth Prakash" now out-circulating and to publish the constructive chapters only. These Arya Samaj leaders hold that at the present time when Swami Dayanand wrote there were needed the downright, smashing blows of an iconoclast in order to break the outer shell of age-long superstitions and idolatries with which the spirit of pure religion had become encrusted. They think that these chapters had a powerful effect then, but that their utility has now passed away.

One thing is historically certain, Swami Dayanand did not attack the superstitions of other religions first. He first attacked the idolatries of his own people.

He was regarded as the deadly foe, not of Chrisianity or Islam, but of the orthodox Hindoo religion. It was against that orthodoxy that his choice controversies were waged. The rest were side issues compared with his long life struggle. In that struggle he was so utterly fearless that his own life was constantly in danger, he was persecuted from city to city he was obliged to abandon his own kith and kin, he was at last in all probability poisoned; such bitter hatred was directed against him, because he would not acknowledge idol worship.

Such an absolutely fearless and devoted and sincere religious reformer as Swami Dayanand Saraswathi undoubtedly was in his own lifetime was surely worthy of respect, rather than contempt from the Bishop of Zanzibar. For the Bishop himself has been all his life a controversialist of no mean order in religious matters. He like the Swami has been recklessly outspoken concerning the truth even against his own people. If Swami Dayanand Saraswathi had been living to-day and the Lord Bishop of Zanzibar had met him in religious controversy I am quite sure that the Bishop himself would have been the first to recognise the Swami's heroic and essentially virile character, his hatred of all sham, an his love of truth itself. I cannot imagine the two men parting from one another after this controversy was over, without sincere mutual regard.

I would add one word concerning my own position. I cannot doubt that in the present changed conditions, the leaders the Arya Samaj Mundal are right in wishing to retain in circulation only the earlier constructive portions of the Satyarth Prakash and to omit in future editions the controversial chapters of the appendix.

"Out of Date and Out of Touch."

With regard to the Arya Samaj movement as a whole, the Bishop is strangely out of date and out of touch. I wish that he could have been present on a recent occasion when I was invited, as a Christian by the Arya Samaj leaders of the Bishop's own city of Zanzibar to speak in their Arya Samaj Mundal and from their pulpit. We had with us, at this remarkable religious gathering, Mussalmans, Sikhs, Hindus, Parsis, as well as Christians and I do not think that any single person felt his own faith compromised by such a brotherly gathering. In India itself, and among Indians in Africa also, the old idea of religious segregation and exclusion is rapidly passing away. In its place the spirit of brotherhood and unity is everywhere increasing. This religious spirit of brotherhood has been extended not only to all creeds but to all races. The Bishop himself who deplores the racial spirit in the West will understand the significance of such a religious unity as this, that I have mentioned. The East is teaching the West in this matter in our own times, and not *vice versa*.

To give one instance only of the new spirit which is pervading India, the great leader of the Arya Samaj movement in Northern India, Swami Shraddhananda was recently invited by the universal acclamations of the Mussalmans in Delhi not only to enter the Juma Masjid, but actually to speak from the *mimber*. The audience of more than 20,000 people was composed of Hindus as well as Mussalmans. The Hindus had been invited into the Mosque itself to join in religious worship. As Swami Shraddhananda spoke from the *mimber* of the great mosque on brotherhood and unity, the whole vast audience was so deeply moved that they broke through all the hatred and enmities of countries in a moment of time. Hindus and Mussalmans within the mosque itself embraced one another as brothers. They went together to their homes and drank out of the same vessels and shared the same same common food. This was their sacrament of unity.

These incidents have been taking place during the last year in every part of India. The president of the Arya Samaj meeting in Zanzibar referred to them in his speech and stated truly that the same spirit of brotherhood and unity prevailed among Indians in East Africa. As for the truth of what he said I can bear personal testimony. I have spoken in every kind of sacred religious building belong to the different religions, and on each and every occasion Indians of all religions were present and were welcomed as they were welcomed in Zanzibar.

The Bishop has pointedly referred in his letter to the Kaiserism of the Hindu Brahmins. If he can find a trace of the Brahminism in East Africa to-day, still retaining its old tyrannous autocracy unimpaired, he will have seen more than I have seen, though I looked for it with keen eyes. And in India itself which moves very slowly at first but like an avalanche later on, the Bishop cannot evenly be defeated. His words read to me like those of a person who is moving in another world of experience than that in which my life in India is pased. He has spoken of the democratic movement in the West caused by the Great War. But I wonder whether the effects of this world convulsion in India will not be more remarkable and more permanent—more permanent because religious rather than political.

Kaiserism among Europeans.

The real living Kaiserism which I have found in Africa, is in little tiny groups of Europeans from the West trying to keep the races in subjection and to refuse to give them any power. What, for instance could be more unassumed Kaiserism than the Convention Partition re Indians to the Secretary of State? One section runs as follows:—

"What the (European) position should not be prejuiced by giving any system of franchise to Asiatics, nor by allowing them to acquire land in townships expect on short leases, nor by the employment of Asiatics in Government works and that steps should be taken to restrict Asiatic immigration in order that this stronghold of European civilisation in Central Africa may stand beside her sister Colonies in their Asiatic Policy."

If the Bishop is in earnest in seeking to attack Kaiserism as a living and not as a rapidly dying force, in the world it is here in this religion of Racialism which is being

* Former articles appeared on the 11th and 12th March.

(Continued on Page 12.)

POONA LITERACY LEAGUE

SCHOOL OPEN IN KASABA PETH.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, April 10.

The Poona Saksharata Mandal or the National Literacy League which is working at Poona for a year and a half among the Depressed Classes has formulated a programme of opening free literacy schools in different parts of the city, the first of which was opened in Kasaba Peth yesterday, by Mr. N. C. Kelkar who presided on the occasion. Mr. Kelkar in his speech emphasised the necessity of literacy in the present age of reforms and advocated private voluntary effort as a necessary advanced guard of the municipal schemes of compulsory education.

Professor Naik remarked if volunteers worked in right earnest, not a single illiterate person would be left in Poona.

AERIAL DERBY.

AERO CLUB IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 11.

Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, President, and Mr. B. Hillman, Treasurer, of the Commission organising the first Aerial Derby round the world arrived in Madras on Saturday evening from Darjeeling and Calcutta and have now left for Colombo. Major Glidden, Executive Secretary, met a number of prominent businessmen and other residents during his stay and as immediate results, it is announced, that Mr. J. F. Simpson, President of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, has agreed to act as Special Commissioner for competition in Madras, it being at the same time decided to form a Madras Aero Club with Mr. Simpson as temporary President and Mr. R. W. Brock, Editor of the "Madras Times," as temporary Secretary. A strong provisional committee was also formed and it is intended in due course to apply for affiliation to the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain. The Commission left New York on 10th October 1919 and to date have travelled 28,000 miles, appointed Commissioners in all countries and Colonies, visited and caused to be organised some 28 aero clubs.

ALLAHABAD PRESS STRIKE

POSTMEN TO STRIKE WORK ON THURSDAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 12.

Details of the contretemps in the local Government Press are to hand. Two hundred piece work compositors suspected that owing to misunderstanding of the Government order on the part of the Computator they were being pail about 25 per cent less than what they were entitled to The men approached the Deputy Superintendent of the Press who refused hearing and is alleged to have abused their representatives. Then all the men went to the Superintendent who also refused a hearing. They were in look out for three days, though there was an order that they could go back to work yesterday morning. In view of the treatment they had received the men declined to go back without an assurance of hearing their complaint and of honourable amends from the Deputy Superintendent of the Press. The men addressed a letter to the above effect to the superintendent. The latter replied the men had no grievances and their work had been properly computed He disclaimed the use of abuse. The compositors' committee thereon telegraphed the case of piece work compositors' to the Secretary to Government.

The postmen of Allahabad held a meeting as their brethren at Lucknow had done and resolved to strike from the 15th instant

AGRA SPINNING MILLS.

SOLD TO A CALCUTTA SYNDICATE.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, April 12.

Messrs. A. John and Co.'s spinning mills at Agra have been sold to a Calcutta syndicate for Rs. 125 lakhs. The members of the firm of Messrs. John and Co. are retiring to reside in England, severing their connection with Agra after the lapse of a century. Their donations to religious charities and public institutions have been exceptionally large and liberal. Sir Edwin John will be specially missed in Agra where he has a host of friends and admirers.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. CHEMINTZ.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co advise for the information of any passengers proceeding by the Chemnitz that the medical inspection of passengers will be held at 12-30 p.m. to-morrow for those passengers who are remaining on board and at 2 p.m. at the Ballard Pier for those passengers who have been living on shore. S. S. Chemnitz will sail to-morrow evening.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 12.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards after causing local rain in Kashmir. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam and the north Madras coast and at a few stations in Bengal, Mysore and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tezpur, Gauhati half an inch, Mysore two, Coimbatore a half, Masulipatam one.

The temperature is lower than usual in Northern and Central India.

Forecast:- Decrease of rain in Kashmir.

NATIONAL WEEK.

MEETING AT JALLIANWALLA BAUG.

SYMPATHY WITH MUSSULMANS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 12.

In connection with the National Week a public mass meeting was held on the 9th in Jallianwalla Bagh attended by over 5,000 people. Dr. Kitchlew presided. A resolution was unanimously passed trusting that the Khilafat question will be solved consistently with the just demands of the Musalmans of India, and in accordance with the solemn pledges of His Majesty's ministers.

About one lakh was collected for Jallianwalla Bagh.

UNIVERSITY RIGHT OF OBTAINING PROBATE

INTERESTING DISPUTE OVER WILL IN LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 10.

An interesting will case was decided yesterday on appeal by the bench of the additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh consisting of Mr. L. Stuart and Pandit Kanaya Lal. One Mr. Sadhu Brindaban Das, resident of Lucknow made a will on the 11th November 1914, by which he appointed the Hindu University Society an executor of his will. Under this will the University got a six anna share in the property, the rest to be distributed to other legatees and certain other charitable institutions. On the testator's death the University applied to the District Judge of Lucknow where the bulk of the deceased's property was situated for the grant of a probate of the will. The application was opposed by the wife of the deceased's brother. The District Judge dismissed the application on the ground that the University was incapable of obtaining probate in circumstance as under its constitution it could not be a trustee or executor. An appeal was filed against this order which came up for hearing before the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh. On behalf of the appellant, it was contended that the University was entitled to take out probate under its constitution and also under the will. On the other hand it was argued that unless the University was distinctly authorised under its constitution to be executor or trustee, the University was debarred from granting a probate.

The learned additional Judicial Commissioners held, following the English law on the subject, that the Court could not grant the University authorities to do acts which were repugnant to its constitution. But they held that in the present case the granting of a probate will, in no way, be repugnant to the constitution of the University as the probate was only a prelude to obtaining of benefits under the will, which the University was permitted to accept both generally and also under section 20 of the Act constituting it. The appeal was allowed and the lower court's order was reversed.

MADRAS GOVT PRESS STRIKE CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 11.

The strike at the Government press still continues. Representatives of the various departments had an interview with the Chief Secretary yesterday evening when they put forward their grievances. The Chief Secretary, it is said, gave a very sympathetic hearing and argued with them on the various points and issues raised by them. The men appear, however, to be discontented and will meet again to-morrow morning to consider the situation.

REVERSE COUNCILS ALLOTMENT.

A press communique states:—

On Thursday the 8th April 1920, the amount of applications for Reverse Councils was £16,721,000 out of which £2,000,000 have been allotted as shown below:—

Applications received:—

Calcutta, Immediates £5,416,000, Deferreds £300,000, Total, £5,716,000, Allotted £683,000.

Bombay Immediates £9,105,000, Deferreds £1,175,000, Total £10,280,000, Allotted £1,233,000.

Madras Immediates 225,000, Deferreds £500,000, Total £725,000, Allotted 84,000.

Total Immediates £14,746,000, Deferreds £1,975,000. Total £16,721,000, Allotted £2,000,000.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New Cork Cross Rate on the 9th and 10th instant was 399½ and 398 respectively.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd is suffering from a slight attack of influenza, but it is hoped that he will be able to proceed to Mahableshwar in the course of this week.

Lt.-Colonel R. Verney arrived at Government

Sir Thomas Holland is appointed as Temporary Member of the Governor General's Council *vice* Sir Claude Hill resigned.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd is confined to bed, but has passed a [illegible]

NATIONAL WEEK

PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues and the National Union

To-day at 9 p.m.

NEAR FRENCH BRIDGE.

President :—MR. M. A. JINNAH.

Speakers :—Mahatma Gandhi, Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Abul Kalam Azad, The Hon. Mr. Abul Kassim, Messrs. Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhary, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. M. Munshi, Joseph Baptista, C. V. Vaidya & others.

OTHERS SEE US.

NO OFF SEASON IN BOMBAY.

PLEAS, PLEADERS AND BETTER THINGS.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

...ing the "washouts," as the youngsters disrespectfully call every method or institution which they consider obsolete, must, certainly be included the old hard and fast divisions of the year. There may still be "The Season" *par excellence* in Bombay but it would be absurd to pretend nowadays that the remaining two-thirds of the year is anything of a "dead" or "off" season. Bombay, like London and Paris, is in these days too cosmopolitan, too big and varied a capital for anything of this sort; and whilst, it may be an excellent thing for the Administration to transfer its machinery to other quarters for the the summer, thereby attaining to the ideal of fewer functions and more work, there exists at the moment not the smallest sign of the coming of any dull or slack period for Bombay this year.

Trade and industry are booming, and before this year closes it is to bring us, among other events, the first Election under the Reforms, and the visit of the Heir Apparent, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Those two alone—and there are many others to be reckoned with would ensure a great deal of strenuous activity in the Presidency's capital throughout the months immediately ahead of us. There is an immense amount of preparatory work to be added to the customary process of "carrying on," which, of itself, becomes more strenuous each year.

The Chance of a Fortune.

Early next month, be it remembered, her Excellency the Honourable Lady Lloyd, is to perform the operation known as "drawing" for the most remarkable lottery known in Bombay; the great Pearl Necklaces Lottery, in aid of Children's Welfare. During this month one can still purchase—and sell—the tickets each one of which represents the chance of winning a fortune in this lottery. And t'ey are only Rs. 10 a piece, at the banks, and leading shops, at the dierfferent mofussil agencies of the Bank of Bengal, or at the Children's Welfare Office, Prince of Wales' Museum, Esplanade Road. There are not fewer than 35 separate prizes, ranging in value from the first and second of between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 90,000, and Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. It would be a thousand pities to miss the opportunity of securing one's chances in so wonderful lottery as this; and, apart from the attraction of the big wins open to one, there's the pleasing fact that every additional ticket means a little more help in that best and most practical of good causes: Children's Welfare.

The Ethics of Failure.

It is a natural human instinct observable in nine-tenths of humanity, to feel and show sympathy with those who suffer failure or defeat in any legitimate effort. This natural inclination to sympathy is based in part, no doubt, upon kindly sentiment, and in part, also upon logical recognition of the fact that failure or defeat are not always deserved, and that sometimes they are traceable rather to the working of an apparently perverse chance, than to any fault or shortcoming in the individual loser. By the same token, one notes that wherever an individual bemoans or whines regarding his defeat or failure, sympathy is apt to be withheld; presumably because experience teaches that the type of man whose failure is undeserved is never of the whining kind. The kind of man who "was fit to win", who deserved the success which he, somehow missed attaining, is the kind of man who accepts philosophically the buffets of Fate, and courageously acts upon the principle of having a shot at something else.

These sufficiently trite reflections are inspired by some rather melancholy plaints I have recently read regarding those gentlemen who have been ploughed in the High Court Pleadership examination. The appellants have alternatively pleaded (a) for a lowering of the standard in these examinations to make admission easier for candidates and (b) for the sanction of the issue of a supplementary list of candidates so as to enlarge the numbers of the successful by the inclusion among them of a proportion of the failed. As an onlooker who admits his uniform ignorance of all legal examinations, I venture to assert (1) that the appeals thus put forward do not augur at all well for the fitness or success as Pleaders of the appellants, and (2) that these are not failures calculated to evoke much public sympathy. And I think the public will probably be justified in withholding its sympathy in these bases. It seems that over ninety per cent. of the last lot of candidates proved unsuccessful, and accordingly a "Recurring Failure" sadly asks us to believe that this has "cast the gloom of despair on many a life, and shattered many a fond hope."

Do we want more Pleaders?

The uses of the minor key may be many, but this particular plea is likely to leave the normal person pretty cold, I fancy, because he will tell himself in reply that the man who yields to "despair" because he fails in his attempt to join the ranks of the Pleaders would never accomplish very much for himself or anyone else in that profession. Again, there may be always something to be said for the lowering of standards. Where those conditions do not obtain, any lowering of the standards of efficiency should surely be regarded with the shrewdest suspicion. Now do we deliberately desire to see a larger proportion of her sons devote themselves to that calling? Is there any clear evidence that the supply of recruits for this profession is falling off and likely soon to prove insufficient?

India is Calling.

I think I know the answers the general public would give to those questions. And I venture to say that I think it would be greatly to the benefit of the country at large, and of the individuals concerned in particular, if every single one of the ninety and odd per cent. of failed would-be Pleaders (thrusting aside with scorn all weak talk of "despair" or "shattered" hopes) should promptly turn about and devote to quite other callings the knowledge and qualifications which carried him up to, if not through, the High Court Pleadership Examination. The legal profession may be a very fine avocation; but I venture to say there are a great many others in which India is calling, and calling most urgently to-day, for the best efforts that her best educated and most intelligent sons can give her. Indian talent, and Indian energy were never so greatly in demand. Never were the rewards in prospect greater. The call is to production and construction, and the organised application of both to Social Service.

Put it in other and plainer words: The call to educated young India is: Step into the arena and make your fortune. In the making, help to build up that sure basis of national progress, prosperity, and freedom: Native Industry. In the building and the making give all your spare energy to some form of Social Service. Never separate your work-a-day career or personal ambition from Social Service, any more than you would divorce morals or religion from conduct. Make eatch serve the other in all the affairs of your life, and thereby, if you put your shoulder to the wheel with a will you will, at one and the same time acquire prosperity and prestige, material well-being and the respect and gratitude of your fellow men, fortune and favour. Here surely are practical aims far more worthy of any son of India than any wanderings in the minor over fond hopes shattered or the gloom of despair! Away with all such weak and melancholy pratings, as things entirely unworthy of the stirring times we live in.

As Good Fish in the Sea.

In the adoption of a career as in every other affair, there are as good fish still in the sea as ever came out of it. The failed Pleader who weakly resigns himself to me disgruntlement, may well become a parasite, of small use to himself or anybody else or he may become a prosperous leader of men, a shining light in the all-important work of Social Service, a captain of Indian Industry, and, by that token, a commanding figure among the real builders of the new, self-governing India whose foundations the genuinely patriotic and enlightened young men of the day must now busy themselves in laying, solidly and four square to all the winds that blow. Personal prosperity, industrial progress, Social Service; let but these aims be served adequately and courageously by India's sons to-day and we shall never suffer from any lack of Pleaders!

YOUNG INDIA AND THE FUTURE.

MR. HORNIMAN AT THE CAMBRIDGE MAJLIS DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Indian Majlis, Cambridge, took place at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge, on February 27. Mr. M. C. Bhat, President of the Majlis, presided over a large gathering, which included Mr. B. G. Horniman, the guest of the evening, representing the British Committee of the Indian National Congress; Mr. Bernard Manning, adviser to the Indian students in Cambridge; Mr. R. M. Joshi, representing the London Indian Association; Mr. J. L. C. Rodrigo, representing the Oxford Majlis; Mr. M. A. Azim (Hon. Secretary); Mr. R. S. Inamdar, ex-President; Mr. Pariya, ex-President; Mrs. Lolita Roy, Mrs. and Miss Tata, and Miss Ram.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, proposing the toast of "India", was accorded a very enthusiastic reception. He dwelt on the present condition of the Indian people, their grinding poverty, their political subjection, the tyranny of the repressive laws, and their recent sufferings. They could not think of the recent "Reform" Act as a measure of emancipation in the light of all these circumstances. There was a great deal of discussion about "acceptance" and "rejection." But the terms were meaningless and the discussion was wasteful. If a man who had been kept for years in solitary confinement was then allowed to emerge from his cell and gaze for a few hours daily on "that little tent of blue which prisoners call the sky", it was not a question whether he accepted or regretted this slight leavening of his sufferings; and, if he took advantage of the few hours' relief, it did not mean that he accepted it as his freedom, or even the beginning of it. He was still a prisoner. And there was no question of acceptance or rejection when they came out to gaze on the little patch of freedom which Mr. Montagu called Dyarchy. They wanted their full freedom, and they must go on struggling for it strenuously, whole-heartedly, and without compromise. (Cheers.) He did not know how any patriotic Indian could accept half-measures which left an autocracy, still with full powers to enchain the people, when he remembered what his people had suffered and were now suffering. The hope of the future was with the young men of India. Let them not forget their honour, let them not barter the freedom of their fellow-countrymen, let them not compromise with their national self-respect or abate one jot of their claim for their independence. (Loud cheers.) If they were to be part of a great Empire, they wanted to be a partner on their own terms, and as free and independent as Australia, Canada or South Africa, taking as much as they were asked to give. (Renewed cheering.) When they returned to India, let them go with the full determination honestly and loyally to strive for her emancipation and to rescue her people, who lay chained and bleeding, from the rule of the civil and military bureaucracy that had inflicted on them the Rowlatt Act and the Punjab Terror. (Prolonged cheers.)

The President, in replying to the toast, said the eloquent and inspiring appeal to which they had listened would strike a responsive chord in all their hearts. In an able and well-delivered speech, he dealt with the features of the Indian problem, as they presented themselves to-day.

Other toasts followed. Mr. Pariya proposed "Cambridge University," to which Mr. R. J. Manning, who was very cordially received, responded. "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. N. M. Shah and replied to by Mr. Horniman. Mr. M. A. Azim gave "Sister Societies," and Mr. R. M. Joshi replied. Mr. Rodrigo, in a witty speech, proposed "The Majlis," and Mr. C. Sittamplam was also delightfully witty in his response. "Home-going Members" was proposed by Mr. M. I. Rahim and replied to by Mr. R. S. Inamdar.

During the evening it was announced that Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. Syud Hossain, and Syed Sulleman, Maulana, of the Khalifate Deputation, who had been invited, had sent an expression of their regret that the time was too short, after their arrival the previous day, to enable them accept the invitation. Their message of greeting, delivered by Mr. Horniman, was received with cheers. Cheers also greeted a warm message of cordial good wishes from Miss Helena Normanton.—"India."

A Rangoon message dated April 10th, states:—Lieutenants Mackintosh and Parer are not likely to leave Moulmein for several weeks. The repairs to the damaged radiator are being undertaken by the Rangoon firms, other spare parts being wired for. Propellers are being made locally. The aviators express pleasure at the cordial treatment they have received at the hands of the Rangoon public and officials.

A correspondent from Akola wires:

The Akot Taluka conference will be held on the 18th instant. Mr. Aney of Yeotmal has accepted its presidenship. The fee for membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 5, for delegates Rs. 2 and visitors Rs. 1. Mr. Ganesh Waman Deshpande is chairman of the Reception Committee. Two hundred members for the Reception Committee have been enrolled. The Conference will meet in the Narsing Theatre.

(Continued from Column 3.)

are elaborately carved as are the pillars and roof of the porch. Under the porch itself there is a spacious underground chamber paved with huge blocks of stone. Such chambers are unknown in temples of the later Chalukya period throughout the Bombay Presidency and Mysore. In Gujerat and Malwa, mediaeval Jain temples have a small underground chamber where manuscripts and valuable ornaments belonging to the God were stored, but such a large chamber as the one in this temple at Sholapur has not been discovered yet.

AN ANCIENT SHIVA

RUINS DISCOVERED AT SHOLAPUR.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, April 10.

The ruins of an ancient temple of Shiva within the inner parts of the wall of the fort at Sholapur have been accidentally discovered by Mr. A. H. A Simcox, Collector of Sholapur. This fort was originally a stronghold of the Hindu Kings of Vijayanagar. Later on it passed to the Adilshah dynasty of Bijapore. King Adilshah of Bijapore, whose tomb called the Golgumbaz contains one of the biggest domes of the world, practically rebuilt this fort, for protecting his frontier from the raids of the Nizamshahi kings of Ahmednagar. When the front fort wall was built for some unknown reason a part of a temple of Shiva built in the 10th or 11th century A. D. was not pulled down though it lay in the direct line of the inner fortifications. As a rule Mahomedan rulers of India did not respect the sacred character of temples and other religious edifices of their Hindu subjects. But in this particular case not only was the temple allowed to remain intact but the weaker portions of it were carefully strengthened so that it may support the weight of the heavy rampart which was to be built on its top. Mr. Simcox saw several pillars through a hole in the fort wall. These pillars were shown to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd when he visited Sholapur during the last monsoon. The Archaeological Department was directed to carry on the excavations and their labours have revealed the entire structure of the temple. Unfortunately the sanctum of the temple had collapsed some time ago and the part of the wall above it was rebuilt but portions of the "Mandapa" or hall and the "antaral" or the porch are still intact. The Mandapa contains several pillars which are so exquisitely carved that they appear to have been turned on lathes. The remains of this temple in this historic fort is one of the best examples of the Chalukyan temple architecture in the Bombay Presidency. The Lingayat community of Sholapur claim that this temple was originally a temple of Siddeswara Mahadev which was removed from it when the fort was built by the Mahomedans and that the new temple of Siddeswara contains four exquisitely carved pillars taken from the old temple. The temple as it stands now consists of a high plinth which is reached from the ground by means of a series of stone steps. In front of the porch at this spot a very large image of Siva of the same style as the images of Hampi (Vijayanagar) or Arsikere (Mysore) was discovered. The idol of the [illegible]

(Continued in column 5.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S RED LETTER DAY

GRAND OPERA SEASON

(Commencing Thursday April 15th)

BY

Russian Grand Opera Coy.

OPENING GRAND OPERA **"AIDA"**

Soloists, Chorus, Ballet and Orchestra Comprise 83 Artistes who have Travelled from Russia through the Far East to Bombay.

Overture at 9-30 Each Night

Patrons are Cordially Invited to be SEATED BEFORE the Commencement of the Overture.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.
BOXES & SEATS FOR THE ABOVE WHOLE SEASON AT A REDUCTION OF 15%
Five o'clock MATINEES on 17th & 24th April of OPERAS which will be declared hereafter on arrival of the Company.
Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 & 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at Prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.
BOXES, STALLS, DRESS CIRCLE & BALCONY FOR NIGHT AND MATINEE PERFORMACES MAY BE RESERVED AT S. ROSE & Co.

EAST AFRICAN MENACE.

(Continued from page 10.)

preached all over Africa to-day. Surely he can see that this must inevitably lead to another great world struggle if not checked in time.

I speak about this with intense pain at heart because my own Christian Faith in Africa appears to have become itself infected with the plague.

General Accusations Against Indians.

I shall deal with certain of the more general accusations brought against Indians by the Bishop's letter when the whole question of the position of the Indians in East Africa is discussed later in this book. At this point I would only state that the speeches which I have delivered at many different places I have tried to sound the clearest note of warning concerning the danger which is called in East Africa "Making money out of the native" I can see with open eyes how terribly real that danger is in dealing with a people stooped in ignorance and only just energing out of the savage state. I have myself felt that this money making spirit has deeply infected the Indian Community as well as the European population.

I have condemned this spirit utterly wherever I have found traces of its presence There can be few things more mean and cowardly and cruel than to take advantage of ignorance and simplicity and helpless weakness in order to make money out of it. I can however state in this matter from my own experience that I have been struck everywhere by the kindly and almost chivalrous treatment, that the Indian who is in a superior position, gives to the Africans who are serving under him. I could not have wished for instance to have seen anything better than the treatment on the Estate of the Hon. Abdul Rasul Allidina Visram near Jina. I have also had daily experience by always living with Indians in Indian houses of their domestic treatment of servants and dependents. Again I can bear witness that I have ever once been pained by any act of harshness committed by an Indian on any African. "Friendliness" is the one word that best expresses all that I have seen. There is absolutely no race feeling. It does not seem even to exist. It is quite easy to see that the African feels this friendliness on the part of the Indian. He is less aloof from the Indian than from the European. This is mainly admitted in the Convention petition as follows:

"That whereas the social status of the Indian brings them more frequently into contact with the African and thus subjects him to intimate personal influences" It is these intimate personal influences which make the Indian relationship with the African so much more human than that of the European.

But when all this is said and it needs to be said very strongly in the face of the utterly false picture of the Indian relationship with the African which is being advertised as a part of the Anti—Asiatic propaganda in Africa to-day—there still remains the fact that money making is the one great danger of the Indian from his very position in East Africa and will remain so till that position itself is radically altered.

Give Indians free Access to land.

For the only way to overcome this besetting evil is to open out to the Indians as wide as possible other avenues of life besides those of huckstering and bargaining and petty trading. What is needed is to give Indians everywhere free access to the land, not to segregate the land for Europeans, to give Indians full responsibilities and rights of citizenship, not to segregate these rights for the Europeans to offer Indians in every profession opportunities for the excercise of their high intellectual gifts, not to segregate those for the Europeans.

There is one very striking historical parallel to the Indian situation in British East Africa which has constantly been present to my mind. The Jews were originally liberal and open hearted people with exceptionally kindly laws and customs with regard to the poor, the fatherless, the widow and gates the stranger within their. These laws were a religious duty most scrupulously performed. But when in the middle ages, the Jews were treated as outside the Pale of European civilisation except in business then they naturally gained the character of usurers. They were driven to this, not because they liked it, but because every other venue of life was closed to them.

Let the Bishop of Zanzibar whose word now carried much weight with the Europeans in East Africa concerning Indians denounce in his own most forceful way the over-increasing cruelty of racial segregation. Let him urge for British East Africa that breaking down of racial barriers which he so nobly advocated (in the first part of his letter) for the conquered German Territory. If he will take up strongly this Christian position and carry it through he will do far more to conquer the sin of usury among Indians than by merely denouncing acts of usury when he comes across them.

Sir Theodore Morisons Proposal.

With regard to the conquared territor itself the Bishop of Zanzibar should know clearly that his whole letter was founded on a mistaken impression about Indian leaders. As far as my own personal knowledge goes not a single responsible Indian Leader took up with any enthusiasm Sir Theodore Morison's proposal to make the conquered German Territory into an Indian Colony. A deputation which came over from Zanzibar and British East Africa to put forward the proposal was on this point quite coldly received. Sir Theodore Morisons idea fell altogether flat and was not taken up.

The greatest Indian Leader, of all whose authority among Indians on African affairs is final Mahatma Ghandi condemned the proposal openly. All these things need widely to be known for I find entirely false impressions are still abroad. I wish to identity myself with the Bishop in the indignation be has expressed that Sir Theodore Morison should have made his cold blooded proposal entirely over the heads of the Africans themeslves and without any consultation with regard to their wishes. If Indians had greedily swallowed the bait which Sir Theodore Morison offered it would have been indeed a tragedy. It would have been the first blot of this kind on the reputation of their Country. For India has never once in her past history been seized with the lust of aggression. Her record in that matter is marvellously clean and pure and bloodless. And as a self-governing nation she will keep that record unstained and undefiled.

In conclusion, I would make a plea to Indian leaders who may read the Bishop's letter now for the first time that they should feel the genuine sincerity of the Bishop himself and understand the provocation under which it was hastily written. He has never failed to rebuke vice in the European with all fearlessness on behalf of the African people whom he loves. If therefore he tells us even with the exaggeration of a weak moment of excitement that things have been wrong with the Indians in German East Africa that there has been gross profiteering on the part of many Indian traders who have taken advantage of famine conditions during the war to squeeze money and get land that thousands of literate Africans have received bad impressions of Indians in consequence we may discount as much as we feel to be necessary, but we should not lightly dismiss his charges. Whatever truth there may be at the back of them let us acknowledge it frankly and take steps to put matters right. For in African matters we start always with this one postulate Europeans and Indians alike have only one valid ground for remaining in East Africa and that is the goodwill of the African himself.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am now again in Bombay ready to handle the wor for East Africa. Mr. Andrews is back from Africa in India. The communications addressed by him to the press on the question of the Indian situation in East Africa are simply astounding and such as would demand steady agitation in each and every corner of India. I should, however like the public to wait before they form any definite idea as to the situation from telegrams or otherwise from other sources until the authentic report from Mr. Andrews comes out.

Advantage may be taken up by the public bodies of the presence of the Hon. Mr. Allidina Visram of East Africa in India. He is a responsible man and one who has got immense vested interests in that vast territory. He is a sober man and not one who likes to have agitation for the sake of agitation alone. If he is interviewed and his assistance and service are availed of, there is no doubt we shall have unimpeachable facts from him for the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association also to move in the matter.

I beg to suggest as follows:—

The Imperial I. C. A. should appoint one of its men as its representative to go about India and educate the public regarding the importance of the East Africa question. Through that man literature in the form of small brochures should be issued dealing with the subject matter of East Africa in comprehensive details.

The I. I. C. A should organize its own branches in East Africa to obtain correct information from time to time from East Africa.

This association should affiliate its activities on East Africa with the newly started East Africa Merchants' Committee in Bombay and should try to guide its deliberations.—Yours, etc.,

BIHARILAL N ANANTANI.

Bombay, 7th April, 1920.

THEFT OF WIRELESS SECRET

PURELY AERODROME MYSTERY.

Considerable anxiety has been caused in Government circles by the mysterious disappearance from Purley (Surrey) Aerodrome on Saturday March 13 of a valuable and secret apparatus connected with aerial wireless telegraphy.

The apparatus is the invention of an officer in the Royal Air Force, and it is claimed that its adoption would solve the hitherto insuperable problems in connection with the sending and receiving of wireless messages from aircraft. It is the only mechanism of its kind in existence, and experiments with it have already proved its great utility and value.

Special precautions were taken to guard it, and, so far as is known, comparatively few people were aware of its existence.

On Saturday March 13 further experiments were to have been made; but the apparatus had disappeared from the room in which it was kept. There is every reason to fear that it has been stolen by, or on behalf of, the agent of a foreign country.

Mr. Winston Churchill and various naval and military officials, as well as the Air Ministry were at once informed of the loss, and certain measures were promptly taken in anticipation of an attempt being made to smuggle the missing apparatus to the Continent.

No doubt it will be posible in time to replace the aparatus, and in any case the thief will not be able to make any use of it in this country. The theory is, however, that it was stolen in the interests of a foreign Power.—The "Daily Mail."

SIR J. HEATON AND SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

H'S SYMPATHY FOR THEM.

Speaking on behalf of the Subordinate Judges at the farewell party given to Sir John Heaton at the University Hall on the 3rd instant, Mr. G. V. Patwardhan, Retired Small Causes Court Judge, Poona, said among other things:—

We have met here this afternoon to do honor to Justice Sir John Heaton who is going to retire from service about the end of this month. The Association at whose invitation you have been good enough to come here and honour us by your presence is probably little known to many you and hence I consider it desirable at the outset to give you a brief account of it.

This Association consists of the members of the Provincial Judicial Service, i.e., the Provincial District and Assistant Judges and Subordinate Judges. It was established in December, 1917, when the report the last Public Service Commission having been published was being discussed the Public Press, and was also being considered by Government; each Service was then naturally anxious to examine the report with a view to find out how far their prospects were likely to be thereby improved. The Subordinate Judges also were not slow to realise that they owed duty to themselves in that matter and were bound to safeguard the interests their Service by representing their views to Government on the recommendations of the P. S. C. relating to their Service; with that view they held a meeting at Bombay in the X'mas of 1917 and seized that opportunity to form themselves into a permanent Association for the purpose of promoting social intercourse and exchanging thoughts on matters affecting the commo interests of their Service. The importance and utility of having such an Associatio have been best realised by us on this occasion, because, it is mainly through its existence that we have been enabled to unite and meet to-day for the purpose of carrying out our common object—an object in which everyone of us feels interested but which no one would have been individually able to carry out in the manner proposed by us.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES AND SIR JOHN HEATON.

Having thus told you what our Association is and how it came into existence, shall proceed to refer to the circumstances under which we felt ourselves impelled by a sense of duty as well as by feelings of gratitude to honour Sir John Heaton before he parted from us. It was about the end of 1906 that he was elevated to the High Court Bench and soon after that he started on a tour of Inspection of the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Presidency. He undertook three such tours from 1907 to 1910 and it was in the course of these tou Sub Judges came into closer contac him. Before that they had hardly occasion to meet the administrative Judg of the High Court and very few ventured to see him at Bombay unless they were previously acquainted with him. It is matter of common knowledge and experience that the less we know a man, th more diffident we feel to approach him, and particularly when service relations exist and those too of such a nature tha one is at the highest and the other at th lowest rung of the ladder. Consequently during the first tour of inspection, undertaken by Sir John Heaton, the Sub ate Judges were not without their as to the nature of the inspection how they would fare under it. But perience and knowledge grew on eith these fears were dissipated, the terror of th first inspection changed into a growing feeling of love and confidence so that by the end of his third tour of inspection, Sir John had established a reputation for being a most sympathetic and kind Judge and had endeared himself to the ordinate Judges by his genial temperamen and suavity of manner.

A message from Simla states that the Government of India have now accepted the recommendation of the Air Board that the Calcutta aerodrome should be located at Dum Dum and it is hoped that the preparation of the site will be completed before the arrival of monsoon.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR
A CLEAR, BRIGHT, NON-GREASY LIQUID.
PROMOTES GROWTH OF HAIR.
Invigorates the glands and acts as a tonic to the hair roots. Prevents hair splitting or falling out. Dandruff and Scurf disappear after a few applications of "KOKO" simply sprinkled on the Hair, then gently rubbed in a downward direction and thoroughly brushed.
Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it night and morning: you will be really astonished at the improvement shown after fourteen days' regular treatment.
You can obtain "KOKO" at any Chemist or Stores.

If your Child is Cross, Feverish and Sick.

Look, Mother! If little Tongue is Coated, Cleanse the Inactive Bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is that they become clogged with waste, the liver becomes sluggish, the stomach is disordered, and then your little one becomes cross, feverish, and does not eat, sleep or behave naturally. Often the breath is bad and system "stuffy" with a cold; the child has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhœa.

Mother! See if the tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste matter, sour bile and undigested food pass out of the system, and you have a healthy, playful child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Beware of substitutes.

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NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

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will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500 Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 100,000.

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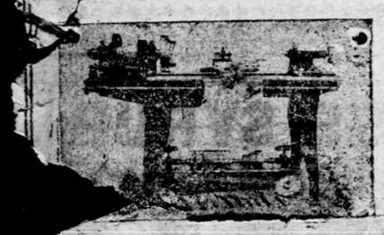

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BANDRA MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

The triennial Bandra Municipal elections were to come off on the 12th instant, but suddenly like a bolt from a clear sky has come an order from the Collector of Thana whereby the elections are postponed. There is an impression in some quarters that the postponement is only a preliminary to complete annihilation of the municipality due to its failure in the past to serve its purpose. Others believe that there is no necessity for any repetition of the Municipal elections *tamasha*, as Bandra will soon form part and parcel of Bombay town and thus be incorporated in its Municipal administration. Though such speculations cannot be said to be quite chimerical, yet the fact is that the interference of the Collector was invoked owing to a plea raised by some clever person that the election roll was not legally prepared, that instead of the roll being subjected to scrutiny by members at a meeting of the General Board the matter was referred to a committee, which it was urged had no right to deal with it and hence the illegality complained of. This complaint came to the Chief Officer who endorsed that there was no illegality. This matter was then referred to the President and Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, whose minute was to the effect, that the election roll having been deliberated over by a Committee and not by the General Board it was illegal. This minute of the President is rather interesting revealing as it does a wonderful policy of summersault, for it will be remembered that some years ago a case of an identical nature occurred, namely that the then election roll was referred to a committee, Dr. Dias promptly moved at a meeting of the General Board that the reference to a committee was illegal. This motion was seconded by Mr. Ignatius DeMonte. But the Board under the presidency of the self-same Mr. Rajaram ruled that the reference was legal and the elections came off as merrily as the pealing of wedding bells, Mr. Rajaram himself having won wonderful victory. There is much speculation and table talk, as to why Mr. Rajaram on the present occasion particularly. Should perpetrate an inexplicable topsy-turvydom. However, it cannot be denied that as a result of this successful *volte face* candidates who were more than cocksure of success are seized with apprehensions of running the risk of having their position undermined, while those for whom the outlook was gloomy are thankful for the adroit manœuvre whereby they have been given time to improve this situation.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED.

The Indian Olympic Association is established with the object of-

(1) Securing proper representation for India at the next Olympic Games to be held in Belgium in 1920.

N. B. Representation has now been obtained.

(2) Taking all steps necessary to select, train and send competitors from India for the same and for subsequent meetings.

Sir Dorab Tata is the President of the Association and Mr. S. R. Bhagwat its General Secretary.

The Head-Quarters of the Association are at Poona. It has branches in every Province of India. The Bombay Committee consists of the following members:—Sir Dorab Tata, (President), Sir Stanley Reed, Sheth Narottam Morarji Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Dr. A. H. Fyzee, Mr. H. G. Weber, Mr. D. Munro, Mr. J. M. Divecha, and Mr. A. B. Modak, (Hon. Secy).

Its membership is open to all persons above 18 years of age. A payment of Rs. 10 or more makes you a Member, of Rs. 100 or more a Sympathiser, of Rs. 500 or more a Donor and Rs. 1,000 or more a Patron. Sporting Institutions may join as Members on payment of Rs. 30 or Rs. 60 as its membership is 100 or less or above 100.

The Government of India and the Government of Bombay have already expressed their readiness to give all possible help and have helped. The Secretary of State for India secured representation for India at the Games.

Several branches have already been formed and many more are being projected. The management of the Central Association and its branches is entirely in the hands of members through their representatives.

It is proposed to send a few of the best Athletes in India to represent India at the Games this year. A strong Selection Committee is formed and is entrusted with the work of selection.

The different sports, which compose the Olympiad, in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Paris Congress of 1914.

These Sports are:—Athletic Sports, Nautical Sports, Wrestling, Team Combinations, Horse Riding, Cycling, Yachting, other Games, Foot Ball Association, Lawn Tennis, Hockey, Golf, Polo etc.

The Sports will be commenced from the 15th of August and they will terminate by the 10th of September. Certain other Concerts will take place immediately before or immediately after the Stadium Games.

Funds are necessarily required to defray the expenses of the various propagandist activities of the Association and the visit of the Athletes to Belgium this year. Arrangements are made to put this year's Athletes under a capable coach in Europe and thus nothing in the way of training is being left undone.

It is imperative that every Indian interested in the physical regeneration of his country—and there are none who are not—may help the noble work of the Association by contributing his mite Re. 1,100, 110, 500, 1,000 more. Help the Association and the Association will help in the physical regeneration of the country.

The Bombay Office of the Association is located at Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, where all contributions from the Town and Island of Bombay may be sent. Volunteers are being sent out to whom contributions may be paid and receipt ticket obtained. Cheques may be made payable to the "Secretary, Indian Olympic Association Bombay Branch."

CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to my article which appeared in your issue of the 31st March, and the response given to it by one "Doolay Khan", seems, that some of them have not understood the underlying idea of the article. What I wanted to emphasise the point was that the Mahomedans and the Hindus are not offered preventive officer's post, though they are fit in every way. I do not mean that the Mahomedans should only be offered officer's post, or the Hindus should only be offered. What I mean is that why these two big communities should be debarred.

Of course, there cannot be any hard and fast rules, by the Government of Bombay or by the Government of India that the Hindus and Mahomedans should not be taken as Preventive Officers. As we see that higher appointments than preventive officers are being offered to these two communities in other Government Departments.

Let the Government know the doings of the men who are abusing their authority, and ask them how many Mahomedans and Hindus they have taken as officers in the preventive service. You must know, sir, these two races form the vital part of His Majesty's kingdom, and the most loyal gems of His Majesty's Crown. Yours etc.,

JUSTICE.

Dhobi Talao Road, April 8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·0404%.
.. 6 .. .. Rs. 97 8·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%.
.. 9 .. .. Rs. 96·4·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1948%.
.. 12 .. .. Rs. 95 0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of [illegible] out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

1/- or Rs.4 per pot of chemists and medicine vendors or direct from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; F. Brookes & Co., Karachi; E. M. de Souza, Rangoon; or The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

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Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4. 5/16	— 20
Round Bars 3/16 ⅜ 1/4	— 23
Steel plates 1/4. 1/4. 5/16, 3/8	— 18/-
Soft spelter	— 36
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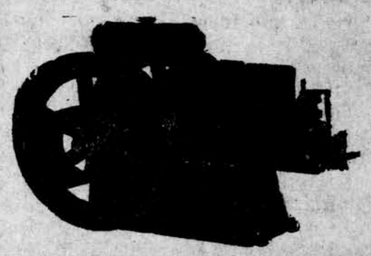

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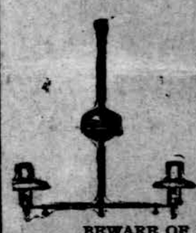

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